· HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
· BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PENINSULAR	8295	A. G. Cubitt	21st Nov.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	5th Dec.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	19th "
M. L. MONGOLIA	10000	C. F. Preston	26th "
			1904.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	2nd Jan.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S Tocque	9th "
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	16th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. P. Lendon	23rd "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	30th "
M. L. MARMORA	10500	G. L. Langhorne	6th Feb.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	13th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	27th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	5th Mar.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	12th "
M. L. MACEDONIA	10000	T. S. Angus	19th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	26th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	2nd April.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. London	16th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	23rd "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	30th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
SFAX	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Coispellier, to sail on or about the 11th Dec. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S, N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan, 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 20th Nov., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMBA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th Dec., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,700 tons, on or about 28th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th November, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 330; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 880.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	28th Nov. 1903.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,803	16th Dec. 1903
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,069	31st Dec. 1903

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay, Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for November contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
BAGGAGE shipped and forwarded.

COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it; hard purgatives harm more than they help; move the Bowels by gentle means; get a Remedy that will regulate the Liver and that Remedy is FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese, (16 to 20 lbs. each)	per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut... "	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy original weights,	from 12 lbs each... "	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut... "	1	8
CHESHIRE, Real English	"	1	0
GRUYERE, Finest quality	"	1	0
CHEDDAR, Pale loaf, about 12 lbs each	"	0	14
AMERICAN	in cut... "	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER	do. ... "	0	14
GOUDA, whole Cheese only	"	0	12
EDAM, DUTCH do.	"	0	12
IMPERIAL	per jar	0	14
CAMEMBERT	per tin	1	4

CUMBERLAND HAMS AND WILTSHIRE BACON ALWAYS ON CUT.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
CAKES AND
FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES
NOW ARRIVING.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY BOXES JUST UNPACKED.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MARRONS GLACÉS, CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT, PARISIAN DRAGEES AND FRESH-MADE FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, IMITATION FRUIT AND FLOWERS, CHOCOLATES, Etc., Etc.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONE No. 325.

ALL ORDERS receive the prompt and careful attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR;
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER'S PIANOS

ARE to be found all over the world in their richest decoration in the Millionaire's Mansion and in their more modest form in the houses of Citizens of lesser degree.

Some Scoffers may talk of a "Piano Epidemic," but the demands of modern education must be satisfied. Where indeed would Music be without the Pianoforte? It is to-day the Instrument of the whole civilized world and could only have obtained its position above all other Musical Instruments, by continual improvements in construction and in tone. Julius Bluthner is one of the foremost pioneers of the Piano-building industry, a self-made man and a veteran of labour. Julius Bluthner, now about 80 years old, is the founder and proprietor of one of the largest Pianoforte Manufactories of the world. Julius Bluthner's first Instruments created a sensation among technical people owing to the many improvements his Pianos contained and to the perfection of their workmanship; the public recognised the superiority of Julius Bluthner's productions; Royalty took an active interest in his work, and great Musicians have witnessed the excellence of his Instruments. Since then the Factory steadily increased in size. New Workshops for hundreds of workmen have been built and every department fitted with the latest appliances and the newest Machinery. The workmen are chosen for their Technical Skill; and as the soul of the whole concern stands Julius Bluthner, who, unbent by the weight of years, continues the management of the business. He is ably assisted by the activity and zeal of his sons who undertake the supervision of different departments. The Clock-work activity and perfect managements has enabled this Factory to record an output of one Piano for every working hour of the day, or to put it roughly about 2,500 Pianos a year. No Instrument leaves the factory without being examined and regulated by one or other of his sons, and last of all it must pass the critical scrutiny of the master, the man whose name is at the head of this advertisement.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are the Sweetest Toned Pianos in the world. "The Bluthner Pianofortes maintain the first position in the world," is the verdict of Dr. Paul, whose "History of the Pianoforte" is the standard treatise on the subject of which it treats.

The Bluthner Pianos may be had for Cash, or on the Hire system from

THE SOLE AGENTS,
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES :

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	...	...	...	Rs.	16	8 per 100
" " "	II	...	...	...	"	13	2 " "
" " "	III	...	...	...	"	11	10 " "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...		...	"	17	10 " "
" "	II	...		...	"	13	2 " "
" "	III	...		...	"	10	11 " "
BOUQUETS	I	...	...	...	"	17	7 " "
"	II	...	...	...	"	13	8 " "
"	III	...	...	...	"	11	14 " "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	..	...	..	"	16	8 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	"	13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	"	11	10 " "

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb, or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST FEW NIGHTS OF THE

LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

NOVEMBER, 20TH AND 21ST,

"TURNED UP!"

"TURNED UP!!"

"TURNED UP!!!"

Plans now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	„ 3
Pit Chairs	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1

NOTICE.

TO BE LET OR SOLD AT SIMLA.

"THE HIGHLANDS," a desirable detached RESIDENCE situated at the top of Jakkoo within Municipal Limits, standing in its own grounds of 10 acres 2,913 square yards, on which are 2 most desirable building sites at present unutilised.

It contains Drawing Room 26×22, Dining Room 28×19 5 large and 4 small Bed Rooms with necessary Bath Rooms Offices, 2 Staircases etc.

Servants' Quarters,—Book Room, Large Godown, and Stables for 12 horses are detached.

The House has just been put into a thorough state of repair.

PRICE—Rs. 40,000 or offers.]

For further particulars apply to

THE STATE ENGINEER,
Dholpur State, Dholpur.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 444 of 1881.

JUGMOHANDAS MUNGULDAS .....Plaintiff,
vs.
FREDERICK YORKE SMITH .....
TRIBHOWANDAS MUNGULDAS .....} Defendants.
PURSHOTUMDAS MUNGULDAS & others.

FOR SALE:

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR MANGULDAS NATHOOBHOY, C.S.I.

THE SURVIVING EXECUTOR of the Will of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, under power given to him by the Decree of the High Court in Suit No. 444 of 1881, dated the 4th day of October, 1899, INVITES OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following properties or any of them.

Further Particulars and the Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Office of Messrs. LITTLE and Co., Solicitors to the Executor, in Old Secretariat Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay. The offers should be sent to Messrs. LITTLE and Co., as such Solicitors, but the surviving Executor does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Offer. The following descriptions are believed to be correct, but the Vendor will not be responsible for unintentional omissions or inaccuracies.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1903.

PARTICULARS.

1. A piece of land containing by estimation about one thousand two hundred and sixty-two square yards more or less, with the Chawls or Ranges of Shops thereon, situate at Shaik Memon Street, and called or known by the name of the Green or Cutlery Market, bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by Shaik Ali Janjiker Street, on the South by the half portion of a lane called Mircha Market Lane, on the East by various houses and shops, and on the West by Shaik Memon Street, and which was purchased by the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy from the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, and comprises the following Properties viz., property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C, Ward No. 140 (1), Street Nos. 97 to 103 and 2 to 18, Mircha Market Lane, Property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C, Ward No. 525 Street No. 20-32, Street Mircha Market Lane, Property assessed under Ward C, Ward 526 Street No. 34-38 and 49 of Janjiker Street, Mircha Market Lane Property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward 527, Street Nos 1 to 47, Street Janjiker Street.

2. AN AREA OR BLOCK OF LAND AND PREMISES AT SHAIK MEMON STREET CALLED THE SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY CLOTH MARKET, CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES, VIZ:—

FIRSTLY.—A piece of Land, containing approximately an area of 7,715 square yards with shops thereon for the most part used by Piece-goods Dealers, bounded on the North by Shaik Memon Street and by Old and New Hanuman Lanes, and bounded on the East by Shaik Memon Street, and on the South partly by property belonging to Govindjee Bhanjee, partly by the property hereinafter described, partly by the land premises thirdly hereinafter described taken on perpetual lease by the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy from the late Jagannath Shankerseth, partly by the piece of land and premises secondly hereinafter described, and partly by various small pieces of land and the buildings thereon adjoining or near to the said premises secondly hereinafter described, and bounded on the West partly by new Hanuman Lane and partly by Kitchen Garden Lane and partly by the property secondly hereinafter described, and the Municipal Assessment numbers of which property first described are Ward C, Ward Nos. 218(1)—(3) 1291 (1), 1291 (3), 1293, 1291, 1295, 1299, 1301 (1), 1301 (2), 1302 Street Nos. 50 to 142, 114a, 101a, 94a, 84a, and 74a, Shaik Memon Street; Street Nos. 15 to 34 and 36 to 38, and No. 3, Hunuman Lane, excepting nevertheless and reserving for charitable or religious purposes a spot of ground in Old Hanuman Street part of the said piece of land on which a small temple dedicated to the God Hanuman stands.

SECONDLY.—A piece of land and premises situate near Kitchen Garden Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of 451 square yards or thereabouts, with the godowns and buildings standing thereon, bounded on the North and East by the property first hereinbefore described, on the South by the piece of land and houses belonging to Narayen Kashinath and others, on the West by the private passage leading to Kitchen Garden Lane, which property secondly described is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C, Street New Hanuman Lane, Ward Nos. 1297, 1293, Street Nos. 5 and 6, New Hanuman Lane.

THIRDLY.—A piece of leasehold Land and Building, thereon, consisting of Chawls and Warehouses to the south of the property first hereinbefore described, the area of which is approximately one thousand nine hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, which was taken on a long lease renewable in perpetuity by the said late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy from the late Jagannath Sunkersett, under an Indenture of Lease dated the 11th July, 1862, and is bounded on the North by the property first hereinbefore described, on the South by Kitchen Garden Lane, on the East by the property next hereinafter described, and on the West by a piece of Land and Houses thereon belonging to Narayen Kashinath and other persons. The Municipal numbers of which said property thirdly described are Ward C Ward Nos. 218, 1294, 1300, 1299 (1), 1299 (2), 1290 (1), 1290 (2), and Street Nos. 7 and 8, New Hanuman Lane, 17 to 31, 31 to 33 to 45/45 Kitchen Garden Lane, and 54 to 54 to 54b, Shaik Memon Street.—

AND FOURTHLY.—A piece of land with the shops thereon, containing an area of 540 square yards or thereabouts, situate next to the said properties thirdly and first hereinbefore described, bounded on the North by the said property first hereinbefore described, on the South by the said Kitchen Garden Lane, on the East by the property of Goviedji Bhanji and Framji Hormusji Sotas, and on the West by the property thirdly hereinbefore described, the Municipal numbers of which said property fourthly described are Ward No. 1198 (1), 1198 (2), Street Nos. 9-15 and 15 Kitchen Garden Lane. According to a recent measurement it has been found that the areas of the pieces of land are as stated above.

It is believed that these areas were in the possession of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and have been in the possession of his Executors since the Testator's death and such areas will, if possible, be made over to the purchaser, but the Vendor does not guarantee that the areas are correct, and will not be responsible for any deficiency nor for any increase in the areas so as to be under any obligation whatever to show any title thereto.

3. A piece of land with the messuages or tenements thereon situate at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,767 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by the property of the New Piece-goods Bazaar, Co., Ld., East by property of the late Ghelabhoy Cullianjee, South by property of the late Thakersey Mooljі, and Old Hanuman Lane. West by property also of the said Thakersey Mooljі and which said premises have been used as a feasting Cart, and are situate in the Registered District of Bombay, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1 and 1 and No 1, Collector's New No 5 and No 3, Old Survey Nos. 66 and 66 and 67, New Survey Nos. 1631 and 1632, and are registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 1403 and 1404, Street Nos. 16 and 17, Street Old Hanuman Cross Lane, passage Ward C.

4. A piece of vacant ground, comprising two plots at Nowlacks, situate on one side of and adjoining a well, known as Cullandas well, and the pavement thereto belonging which, abuts on the thoroughfare formerly known as Rampart Row now called Fort Street, near the St. George's Hospital, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 609, Collector's new No. 3738, old Survey No. 5-1268, new Survey Nos 84, 94, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward A, W and No. 2018, Street No. 25, the whole property containing an area of one hundred and one square yards and half of another square yard or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the said well and the pavement thereto belonging, on the South by the property of Khimji Lakmidas, on the East by the property of Gopalji Cullianji and Mowji Khimji and on the West by the property of Vurjiwandas Madhowdas.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors to the Surviving Executor of the Will of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE FUND ACCOUNT.

A FINAL MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Graves Cotton & Co., 1 Forbes Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 5-15 P.M., when the following balance sheet will be submitted and disposal of the balance decided on.

BALANCE SHEET.

Amount of subscriptions received				7,533 0 0
Advertising		170	9 0	
Printing Stationery and Postages		181	3 9	
Hire of Hall, Decorations, and Illuminations		2,969	2 6	
Refreshments		2,533	8 0	
Band and Sundry petty expenses		301	8 0	
Balance in hand		1,382	0 9	
	Rs.	7,538	0 0	7,538 0 0

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
A. LESLIE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Audited and found correct.

GORNFORTH & MISTRI,
Incorporated Accountants.

Bombay, 29th October, 1903.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1903 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of November, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 30th day of October, 1903.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAVE APPOINTED A COMMISSION to enquire into the physical development of its subjects.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL of SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE will pay Rs. 50 to any of their pupils who fail to pass tests in Physical Culture which they have agreed to prepare the pupil for.

For particulars of our Course apply to

32, Broadway,
Madras.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET AT SIMLA.

"EVEREST" a desirable, commodious RESIDENCE situated at the top of Jakko within Municipal Limits, standing in its own grounds of 2 acres 779 sqr. yds, and containing:—

Large Drawing Room	44×26 feet
Dining Room	31×21 „
Library	31×21 „
1 Bed Room	44×26 „
4 Bed Rooms	25×21 „

with 4 small Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, W. C, S. Offices, two Staircases, etc.

A Glass Verandah 13 feet wide encloses 3 sides.

It is fitted throughout with oil gas made at a fully equipped factory on the premises.

Large Servant Quarters, Cookhouses etc., are detached from the main building. The House, which is suitable for a Native Prince, Private Residence, Boarding House or Sanatorium, has just been placed in thorough repair.

PRICE—Rs. 75,000 or offers.

For further particulars apply to

THE STATE ENGINEER,
Dholpur State, Dholpur.

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 600,000 Marks, say 30,000 £ sterling.

The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government.

First drawing: Dec. 17th.

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY
of the State of Hamburg.

You are invited to participate in the CHANCES OF WINNING

In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which

M. 11,306,390 or about £565,300 sterl. SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

The entire number of Tickets issued is 115,000 of which 57,755, consequently nearly one half of all Tickets issued must draw a prize.

The highest prize in the most fortunate case will eventually be:

600,000 Marks or about £30,000 sterl.

Especially there are the following principal prizes

Premiums:			Prizes:		
1 of 30,000 M	abt. £	15,000	1 of 10,000 M	abt. £	2,000
1 of 300,000 M	„	10,000	4 of 30,000 M	„	1,500
1 of 60,000 M	„	3,000	5 of 20,000 M	„	1,000
1 of 50,000 M	„	2,500	2 of 15,000 M	„	750
2 of 40,000 M	„	2,000	16 of 10,000 M	„	500
1 of 35,000 M	„	1,750	55 of 5,000 M	„	250
1 of 30,000 M	„	1,500	103 of 3,000 M	„	150
Prizes:			155 of 2,000 M	„	100
1 of 100,000 M	„	5,000	616 of 1,000 M	„	50
1 of 80,000 M	„	4,000	14 of 500 M	„	25
1 of 60,000 M	„	3,000	1022 of 400 M	„	20
1 of 50,000 M	„	2,500			

One German Mark is equal to one English shilling.

In all the Lottery contains 57,755 prizes and 8 premium-prizes.

The latter are additional prizes awarded in each drawing to the respective ticket drawn the last with a principal prize in accordance with the regulations of the official prospectus.

These 55,755 prizes must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest possible prize in 1st drawing amounts to M. 50,000, increases in 2nd drawing to M. 55,000, in 3rd to M. 60,000, in 4th to M. 70,000, in 5th to M. 80,000, in 6th to M. 90,000, and finally in 7th drawing to Marks 600,000

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to £—18s.—d. for a full ticket
„ — 9 „ — „ for half a ticket
„ — 4 „ 6 „ for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number, named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact price-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis and post free. The prospectus is also send gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the MOST ABSOLUTE SECRECY.

☞ REMITTANCE OF MONEY can be made by BANK-NOTES by registered letter or by Post-Office-Order.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR,
Banker,
at HAMBURG, Germany.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome artistic design drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, English bedsteads, large almirahs with mirror doors, hall carpets, door curtains, iron safes by Milner gilt framed pier glasses, six, twelve and eighteen lights hanging chandeliers, eight light gas chandeliers, and two light gas brackets, table ornaments and vases, pictures, copper utensils, glassware, porcelainware, china, coir and cane matting, books &c.

By order of N. G. Macleod, Esquire, Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Hassumbhoy Visram and Hajibhoy Visram insolvents, and Fazulbhoy Visram, an adjudged insolvent, traded together as Visram Ebrahim and Co. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 24th November, 1903, at 1 30 p.m., sell by public Auction in Visram Bang Bungalow, Warden Road facing the Mahalaxmi Battery consisting of teak and blackwood inlaid spring seated sofas, chairs easy chairs and ottomans, chiffoniers with whatnots and mirrors, corner cabinets, almirahs and sideboards with mirrors hat and stick stands alabaster ornaments pillars papier mache chairs, parian and bronze figures, french-polished writing bureau, English bedsteads with wire mattresses, marble topped circular to wash hand and toilet tables, sliding dining tables, sliding door book cases, hall carpets iron safes by Milner and Austrian, gilt framed pier glasses, six, twelve, and eighteen lights hanging chandeliers eight light gas chandeliers, and two lights gas brackets, hanging incandescent lamps, fairy light, bracket mirror, glass ware, dinner and dessert service guns beaches, door curtains, screens, wall plates, thermometer and barometer combined revolving bookstands, &c,

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from

MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 16, 1903.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.—NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON is NOW OPEN to the Public. A FREE ART EXHIBITION and one of the interesting sights of Bombay. A visit earnestly solicited, which is sure to give you satisfaction.—Tata New Building, Hornby Road, Top Floor, Lift available.

DON'T FAIL to READ OUR BOOK on the "CHALLENGE to Warwick Peele of the 'Up-to-Date Shorthand'". Write MOSES BENJAMIN, 17 and 19, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

LOST, on Monday, the 16th inst. between the hours of 5-30 and 6-30 P. M., in the Fort, a DIAMOND SKELETON HEART SHAPED BROOCH. Anyone returning the same to the COMMISSIONER of POLICE, Bombay, will be handsomely rewarded.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—DURSHJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF QUININE (as prescribed by Sir R. Martin). In the milder forms of Fever, Feverish Cold, Cold in the Head, and Influenza affords immediate relief. Per bot, Rs. 1.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

ARIEL CYCLES.—A large Stock on view. Rs. 200. Cash or Hire Purchase System. Punctures, Ans. 4, while you wait. Fresh stock of Carriage Rubber now on show. Sole Agents: THE CORONATION CYCLE & RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EXPERIENCE gives confidence, that's why we are so confident of pleasing you by recommending BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC for Dyspepsia and constipation. Is not Purgative. Rs. 2.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

PLATINOGRAPH ENLARGEMENT.—Highest quality of work.—DEVARE & Co., Artists and Photographers, 67, Medows Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Moffusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 180° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 150° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Bookstalls.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TROPICAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Cleansing Cooling, Invigorating. For renewing and restoring the Hair, promoting the Growth. Per bottle Rs. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. H. PRIDE Esq. Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Re. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

WARMS the Heart, brightens the thought, stimulates the system, aids digestion, and makes one feel as he takes SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL, that life is worth living. Rs. 34.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

FOR THICK HEAD—A dose of KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT & PURIFYING SALINE in the early morning is the best thing.

Rs. 1-4.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
1 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	... ...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	... ...	„ 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	... ...	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 years	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
CHINKIANG.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allow

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£19,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£37,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901..... £15,722,696
Revenue for 1901 ..... £ 3,308,103

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bomba

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent.
Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 101 4a. for 20 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Jones' Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburg.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SOHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 17.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATTY.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1289—Dikshit and D—Bhagwandas Vaijid vs Bai Gangabai and others—Manshukilal J and H—Part heard.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suit.

9,02—Smetham B and N—John G Fernandes vs Bruno F Nunez—K B Mehta—Part heard.
Long Causes.

58,02—Edgelow G and W—Kalkhusru Manockjee Setna vs Joshi Shive Shanker Gopaljee and another—Payne and Co.

605,02—Dikshit and D—Govind Ramchandra vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford B and Co for postponement.

235,00—Madhowjee V—Lethumull Tilokchand vs Nathoo Gunpat and others—Raghawjee J.

793,01—Mulla and M—Essoof Abdul Kader and another vs Kulrambee—Tyabjee D and Co.

101,02—In person—Rama Govind Bhatker vs P Babajee Pathari—In person.

21,01—Mansukilal D and J—The Sundardas S and W Co vs Narandas Kanjee—Smetham B and N.

338,96—Thakurdas and Co—Khimjee Jairam Narunjee vs Lilladhur Haridas and others—Tyabjee and Co.

229,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomed Essoof Shaw—vs Hawoobooo and others—Payne and Co.

543,02—Payne and Co—Mirza Bazastalli vs Narayen Madhowjee—K B Mehta.

391,02—Edgelow G and W—Hal Hurkare vs Killabhai Ramdas—M.ovi H and M.

489,02—Captain and V—Damodharrao Balkrishnajee Pithale vs Mancokjai widow and others—Craigie L and O Ardeshir H D and Co, D and F, and Captain and V.

407,00—Payne and Co—Rukha Manikal vs Bomonjee Shapoorjee Chotia—Pestonjee R and K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

299 02—Payne and Co—The Badische Anilyne and Soda Fabrick vs Tejpali Godoo and others—Dikshit and D

595-02—Hiralal D Sittaram Sawlia vs The Hindustan S and W Co—Dikshit and D

455-02—Payne and Co—Mohunlal Kurson vs Gangaram Ramji and others—Hiralal D and Daphtary and F

671-01—B Raghavaya Hurrivalubh Lakhand and another vs Jamnadas Narondas and others—Edgelow G and W

279-03—Edgelow G and W—Sesamal and others vs Ratanji Morabji Talati—Bhaishanker K and G

68-01—Bicknell M and M—Shivrutton Pragdas and another vs Sadacooever widow and another

76-01—Bicknell M and M—Shivrutton Pragdas and another vs Sadacooyer widow and another

333-02—Balkrishna V N K—Shiva Shanker Gopaljee and another vs Jehanghir Manekji Contractor—Pestonji R and K

494-02—Tyabji D and Co—Haji Noormahomed Haji Abdulla vs Pragji Lakhmidas and others—Edgelow G and W

483-02—Manshukilal J and H—The Hon'ble Mr Gocouldas Kahandas Parekh vs Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada—Edgelow G and W

262,02—Mathubhai J and M—Tricumlal Sakarchand and another vs Lukhmidas Narayen and others—Wadia and G, and D and F

210,02—Madhowjee and V—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hurgowndas Jugjiwandas and other—Matubhai J and N and Inperson.

OIL REFINERIES.

WITH a capital of £60,000, the United Kingdom Oil Refineries is formed for the purpose of distilling and refining mineral oils of all kinds in England and for the storage and sale of the same and the products thereof. The present issue consists of 40,000 preference shares of £1 each bearing 7½ per cent. interest. It is intended to construct and manage refineries under the superintendence of Dr. Dvorkovitz in London and Manchester for the treatment of the crude petroleum from the Russian, Roumanian, and other fields, and it is expected to produce mineral oils of a quality superior to any at present supplied to England. A large part of its operations, it is thought will be taken up by the manufacture of motor-spirit.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£38 5-16	=	+ 1-2
3 do. Rentes	£26	=	— 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£75 13-16	=	do.

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 1-8	=	do.
2 months hence	26 3-4	=	do.
Spot in New York	53 3-8	=	do.

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·18	=	unchanged
Berlin	20·45	=	— 3-4
New York Demand	4·83 3-4	=	+ 3-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1-8	pr ct	=	do.
6 " " "	4	pr ct	=	do.
3 " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2	pr ct	=	do.
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 5-8	pr ct	=	do.

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3	pr ct	=	— 1-2
7 day market loans	3 1-2	pr ct	=	— 1-8

Metals.—Copper Braziers £67 10s.
Yellow metal 6 1-8d.—1-8d.
Tin Plates 11s. 3d.
Bar Iron Belgian £5-0-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-15-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-2-0.
Rubber—Para Rubber 3s. 10 1-2d. plus 1-4d.
White Delhi Nov.-Dec. Sellers. 30s. 3d. = — 3d.
Wheat Red Karachi. Nov.-Dec. Sellers. 28s. = — 3d.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat. Nov.-Dec, Sellers, 35s. = plus 3d. Tone quiet.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, Nov.-Dec. Buyers, 34s. 7 1-2d. = plus 4 1-2d. Tone quiet.
Rapeseed. Brown. Nov.-Dec. Sellers. 33s. = plus 9d. Tone quiet.
Coffee in New York 6 1-3 unchanged.
Arrivals—Steamers Ernest and Simmons.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 5·98 — 14. Egyptian, Fair Brown 8 3-4 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 17,000.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·78 —14	5·75 —13	5·73 —13	5·73 —14
Mar-Apl.	**Apl-May**	**May-June**	**June.-July, Aug.**
5·73 —13	5·72 —13	5·72 —13	5·71 —13
		July.-Aug. 5·70 —12	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	124,000
Do. last year	57,000
Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Do. do Continent	9,000
Mid-Uplands	11·80 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	11·12 + 24
Do. do. March	11·19 + 19

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 7-8 + 1-16
Futures, month of Feb.	11·14 + 25
Do. do. May	11·44 + 28
Tone at close	firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 17th November, 1903:—

Cotton	4,310 bales.
Wheat	43,558 cwts.
Linseed	4,777 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	2,452 "
Gingellyseed	16,833 "
Poppyseed	1,091 "
Groundnuts	233 "
Castorseed	3,302 "
Rice	4,389 "
Myrabollams	4,532 "
Cottonseed	9,337 "

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £150,000 for Egypt.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A.1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 3-4
Marks 3 do do	139
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	131
Shanghai 30 do do	180
Japan 30 do do	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs.	98·5
1st Settlement	"	98·5

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4 per cent
Bank of Bombay do.	20th Aug.	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	23rd Aug.	3 do.
Bank of Madras do.	23rd July	4 do.

SEEDS— Rs. a. p.

Linseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6	1	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet. Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	7	0 to 5 8
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready,	5	14	0 to 5 15
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	5	15	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6	4	6
Castorseed—Tone quiet. Ready	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet but steady. Howree Khandeish	24	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed	33	0	0
25 per cent. "	32	0	0
50 per cent. "	31	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs.	31-4
Club No. 1	"	30-12
Hard Red	"	24

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone..... } Mutilated.
Estimated sales .....
Imports .....

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·90 +12	5·86 +11	5·85 +12	5·84 +11
Mar.-April.	**April-May.**	**May-June**	**June-July**
5·84 +11	5·83 +11	5·84 +12	5·83 +12
		July.-Aug. 5·81 +11	

COTTON.—Owing to the rise in prices in the American Markets our Markets opened firmer at an advance of Rs. 3 to 4. There has been a moderate enquiry from Exporters, and business has been done at the advance. Fine M. G. Broach has been taken at Rs. 254 for March, and Fine Maltia at Rs. 218 for February-March. "Suttas" close at Rs. 243 for Good Broach and Rs. 188 for Fully Good Bengals.

Ready Cotton is coming in more freely, and there is a good demand from exporters and mills. Hansi ginned has been done at Rs. 218, Yeotmal at Rs. 245, and Malkapur at Rs. 237.

	Fine	F.-G	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	205	188	...	25 Jan.
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	208	198	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	208	198	...	"
Belati, (M.-G.)	229	221	...	"
Khandeish, (M.-G.) ...	...	210	...	"
Tulgaon do. ...	...	212	...	"
Akola do. ...	230	222	...	"
Khamagaum do. ...				
Karanja do. ...				
Damangaum Poolgaum (M-G.)	233	225	...	"
Nagpur (M.-G.)	234	226	...	"
Oomras good staple ...	237	229	...	"
Broach (M.-G..)	255	...	243	25 Mar.
Do. do.	253	...	...	April,
Bhownugger (M.-G.) ...	242	232	...	Ap.-May.
Do. (H.-G.) ...	240	230	...	"
Muthia	219	...	...	"
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	236	"
Westerns	...	...	226	"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger ..... Nil.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	88 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3 1-3 per cent. Sterling Loan	104
3 1-3 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 13-16
Bar Silver	27 1-8

AUTOMOBILE CHASE AFTER BURGLARS.

AN autocar, commandeered in the name of the law, was instrumental in securing the arrest of four clever burglars in the suburb of Gentilly, near Brest, recently. Two policeman surprised the thieves coming out of a villa. The men saw the police and jumped into a cart, and drove off at the utmost speed of which the horse was capable. An autocar followed a few minutes later and the police stopped it, and clampering in, called upon the chauffeur to give chase. This was done, and in about ten minutes the police sighted the runaways and finally captured them. They proved to be members of a gang which has been operating in the neighbourhood for some time, and large quantities of stolen goods were found in their lodgings.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2. for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WHITE—GARTRELL.—November 17, at St Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, John Henry White, Executive Engineer, P W D (Railways), to Louisa Winifred, daughter of J H Gartrell, Esq, of Penzance, Cornwall.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KELLY—November 1, at Dagshai, the wife of Captain J F M Kelly R A M C, of a son (still-born).

EDGE—November 11, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr S V Edge, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROSS—URE—November 13, at Jammalamadugu, Richard Williams Ross, to Agnes Macadam Murray, eldest daughter of the Rev J M Ure, London Mission, Kadiri.

DEATH.

LARSEN—November 15, at Madras, after eight weeks' illness, Mrs Anna Elizabeth Larsen, wife of the Rev L P Larsen, Y M C A.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 11-15m. Low water, 5-12m. 5-8s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
New Factora Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane. 4-30 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.
Cathedral High School, Concert and Theatricals, 9 p. m.
Esplanade Bandstand, Promenade Concert, 9 p. m.

UNDERSELLING CHARAS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Inspector Brown of the Abkari Department charged Eknath Bhikseti, a Hindu, with underselling charas at his shop at Bhuleshwar. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 30.

FALL INTO A SHIP'S HOLD.—Abdul Latiff, a Kalasee on board the steam-ship Shirley, while lifting up a hatch on Tuesday morning, accidentally overbalanced himself and fell into the hold, from a distance of about twenty-five feet fracturing his skull. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where he died the same evening.

A RIDING ACCIDENT.—Adram Gunga, a syce in the employ of Mr. Jardine of the Bombay Post Office, while riding his master's horse along Colaba Causeway on Tuesday was thrown by the animal having shied at the noise of a passing Municipal cart. The syce received injuries to his head which necessitated his removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Colonel Light, Captain Codrington, and the Officers, the Band of the 117th Marathas and 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredille, Bandmaster, at the Bandstand for St. Mary's Christmas fund, commencing at 9 p. m. to-day:—

Torchlight drums and fifes	
Sandy's Bonnet and Highlander's Jig	
Overture	Norma ..... Bellini
Scene	Life in Scotland ..... Sibet
Drums and fifes march.	Roryson's, Fruks, and Pebkch of Dorald
	Dbee
Selection	A Chinese Honeymoon. Talbot
Valse	Bleue ..... Margis i
Cake Walk	Brooklyn ..... Thurban

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Fish charged Mea Ali alias Mea Alishab, an old offender, with stealing six gunny bags of the value of Re. 1-2-0, belongs to Hurry Khanji, a dealer in grain residing in Barbhaya Street. The evidence showed that the complainant kept a grain godown in Kalyan Street. On the morning of the 16th inst. the complainant's mehta was gathering grain which had fallen from bags in the godown, when the accused entered the place, picked up a bundle of gunny bags, and walked off. He was, however, followed by a Mahomedan lad, who raised an alarm of thief. The mehta gave chase and arrested the accused at the corner of the street. The Jail record showed that the accused had twelve previous convictions against him and that he had spent six years of his life in Jail. The Magistrate committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

KHANDALLA NOTES.—The October season is well nigh over, writes a correspondent, but there are several visitors here even now who have been induced by the charming weather to stay longer than they had at first intended. Houses are springing up like mushrooms everywhere. Land and houses are being purchased at almost fabulous prices. For some reason people are seriously thinking of making Khandalla their abode during the whole of the dry weather season. We want a large and well provided shop here. It must be located in the heart of the Bazaar in a good house. If some enterprising person invests a few thousand rupees in such a business it would more than pay him. During the whole of the dry weather there is a great demand for provisions, climan's stores, sugar, tea, etc., but such things cannot be had locally, and when available they are of a very doubtful quality.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE SAMBHARIMAL PANALAL.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a week's interim order. Mr. Robertson, for a creditor, opposed the application. His lordship granted a week's interim order.

RE KESHAV KATCHRA SHA.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for one month's interim order, which was granted.

RE KHETSEY WALJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Shamrao and Minocher, on behalf of Mowjee Lukhumsey, a partner of the firm, applied for the handing to his client of the books of account and the balance of the firm's assets now in the hands of the Official Assignee. Mr. Robertson said that the firm were adjudicated insolvents, and his client, as a partner, had paid all the debts of the firm to the amount of Rs. 10,000, and for that reason was entitled to receive back the books of account and the balance of the assets.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of Shamjee Bhimsey, opposed the application.

His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, refused the application.

RE MAHOMED MEHDI JARIA TOPUN.

Mr. Colah, for the insolvent, applied for three months' interim order. Counsel said that the insolvent had received his personal discharge, and had now filed a supplementary petition in respect of the five creditors.

Mr. W. Lane, the Clerk of the Court, informed his lordship that one of the unserved Parsee creditors of the insolvent was in America.

Mr. Macleod, Official Assignee, said he had no objection to the insolvent being granted an interim order.

His lordship granted the insolvent an interim order for six months.

RE LUKHMIDAS NARANJEE.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. J. P. Dastur, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order, saying that the case against the insolvent was pending in the Police Court and had not yet been concluded.

The Official Assignee said that the insolvent had not lodged his books of account.

Mr. Jardine said that all the books of account were in the Magistrate's court.

His lordship granted one week's interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Tarabai widow; Martand Waman Chowkidar and another; Anandrao Luxmon Navralkar; Edwin Arthur Robert Lazzell; and Vasson Boka Darzi.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere." Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER.

CUTS HIS THROAT IN A TRAIN.

EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST.

A ghastly discovery was made on the arrival of the Bombay mail train at Begumpett Station on Tuesday evening. Captain Dalgleish, of the 20th Deccan Horse, who had been to Bombay on short leave, was found in the lavatory of a first class carriage with his throat cut. Life was extinct. He had booked through to Secunderabad, but like a good many passengers for that station, had evidently intended alighting at Begumpett, and his orderly, with a conveyance, came to meet him there. On enquiring for his master he was informed that he had entered the lavatory a couple of stations previously, but had not been seen since. There were three other passengers in the carriage at the time—two Europeans and a native superintendent of the Nizam's District Police. Endeavours were then made to open the lavatory door but it was found to be locked from inside. The lavatory window was then lowered and the unfortunate officer was discovered lying face downwards on the floor with his throat cut, with a razor lying beside him. The railway police officer, who was at Begumpett Station at the time, took charge of the corpse, which was taken on in the train to Secunderabad, where the inquest will be held. The deceased officer is reported to have said something to his fellow passengers about being in trouble. He was popular in the station, and well-known in sporting circles.

An inquest was held at Secunderabad station early yesterday morning by Mr. Crawford, Superintendent of Police and Railway Magistrate.

Captain Kauntze, 56th Carnatic Infantry, said he was a fellow-passenger of the deceased from Wadi Junction, but he did not know who he was until the Plague-Inspector took his name. Getting into conversation afterwards deceased asked witness: "Do you know what they are running me in for?" which remark witness did not understand, as they were strangers. Later deceased said he had been getting into trouble in Bombay, as people were down on him. Several times he referred to the same matter. He appeared to be unhinged and evidently had something on his mind and was harping on it. Sometimes he was perfectly rational. It was only on the matter of his being run in that he seemed a bit queer. Witness did not ask deceased what the trouble was, not knowing him well enough. One station before Begumpett, deceased went into the lavatory, and as he did not come out at Begumpett, Mr Barclay and another passenger knocked at the door. Receiving no answer all became suspicious, and on alighting called the guard. Blood was found on the footboard.

Second-Lieutenant Barclay, 86th Carnatic Infantry, corroborated the previous witness' evidence in the main. Witness added that Captain Kauntze remarked as deceased entered the lavatory that he seemed queer. Deceased seemed very morose and depressed and referred to some trouble in Bombay. He only had a soda during the journey.

Doctor Hunt Railway Surgeon, deposed that the cause of death was due to the severance of the carotid artery.

Major Jones and Lieutenant Campbell Ross, 20th Deccan Horse, attended the inquest. They stated that deceased left for Bombay last Wednesday to act as best man at Captain Hobson's wedding. They did not know of any troubles deceased may have had unless pecuniary difficulties. He had been to the European General Hospital for six weeks recently suffering from a bad arm, due to an accident at polo. He was a very popular officer but always imagined he was disliked. He was depressed at times and was of an excitable temperament.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by the deceased cutting his throat with a razor whilst suffering from temporary insanity.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

THE results of six of the University Examinations this year were announced yesterday. The following candidates have passed:—

FIRST EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

Bhandiwad, S Ramchandra	Kulkarni, G Subrao
Desai, P Ranchodji	Bhatak, M Ganesh
Gokhale, V Gopal	Shriwastane, A Hiralal

SECOND EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

SECOND CLASS.

Bhatt, P Jeyshankar	Patel, C Somabhai
Mehta, G Dayaram	Patil, P Chimanaji

PASS CLASS.

Deshmukh, G Ramchandra	Pardit, G Balkrishna
Hatvalne, S Krishna	Patel, D Shankarbhai
Kasargode, R R Sub Rao	Sahasrabuddhe, D L
Kogekar, V Krishna	Shevde, S Vinayak

DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF AGRICULTURE.

Athalye, M Gangadhar	Desai, M Paragji
Desai, A Chandrashankar	

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST CLASS.

Modi, H Verdhaman	Vartak, L N

SECOND CLASS.

Abhyankar, H Moreshwar	Nag, D Chandra
Advani, K Shamsing	Oke, S Ramchandra
Bhedvar, S Kalkhoera	Roy, J Mohon
Bholanath	Sane, N Keshav
Chaudhari, S Chandra	Sen, S Chandra
Desai, C Jethabhai	Sethna, N Rustomji
Dravid, V Narayan	Vechalekar, N Vinayak
Lakhani, T chartsing	Venkatsubharao, H R
Lalvani, H Utamchand	

PASS CLASS.

Aiyangar, K Narayan	Mehta, H Ramjibhai
Aiyangar, N G Krishna	Mirchandani, D Rambux
Bhattacharya, N N	Modak, B Laxman
Cama, F Kalkhusru	Modi, N Jekisondas
Desai, M Manilal	Motiwalla, R Furdoonji
Engineer R Mervanji	Parekh, G Dwarkadas
Ghosh, J Kumar	Patel, N D
Gobhai, N Manockji	Prabhavalkar, S Dattatraya
Gokhale, G Balwant	Rege, R Jagannath
Joshi, M Ramchandra	Santos, V F Xavier
Karan, H Parcoha	Shivdasani, N Baharmal
Lalvani, J Lokumal	Srinivasacharya, M A
Majumdar, Dakshinaranjan	Supekar, V Govind
Manghirmalani, R Lokmandas	Tekchandani, D Tolaram
Mehta, B Mansukhram	

L. N. Vartak gets the Colonel Patrick French Scholarship.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST CLASS.

Bhandarkar, G Parbhakar	Nuggihalli, Narasimiengar

SECOND CLASS.

Advani, K Chattamal	Haldipur, D Laxminarayan
Advani, N Harising	Katari, S Krishhaji
Bhaskare, B Ramchandra	Keswani, G Hassanand
Bhavnani, T Topanmal	Kshatriya, D Moolchand
Chakravarti, B Nath	Limaye, V A
Fernandes, J Philip	Ray, K Charan
Gore, S Vishvanath	Savant, J Janardan

PASS CLASS.

Agaram, T Rao	Khare, R Bapuji
Bachal, B Marutee	Kokje, G Vaman
Bhedvar, C Kalkhushru	Moherali, F Mahomed
Biswas, K Nath	Namjoshi, G Balajee
Chakraburtty, K Krishna	Nanduani, K Bhaledino
Chandiramani, G Bulchand	Pardivala, E Hormasji
Dandekar, B Damodar	Sahasrabudhe, R Appaji
Desai, H Ranchhodji	Sen, C Chandra
Gokhale, G Narayan	Talegeri, S Keshavrao
Gurbani, C Dulhanomal	Talwalkar, K Ramchandra
Jogikar, N Keshav	Vaidya, P Ramchandra
Karandikar, M Balvant	Vaswani, G Parcharam
Karmarkar, R Dhondo	Watchmaker, M Cowasji

INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE EXAMINATION.

Bijlani, N Nawalrai	Dhruva, V Kanaiyalal
Bilpadiwalla, B Hirjibhoy	Kangre, K Bejanji
Butani, S Balchand	Kewalramani, R Malhandas
Dalal, G Hiralal	Patankar, M Jagannath
Darabsett, N Beramji	Sanjana, K Sorabji

GREAT interest is felt at Cambridge as to the approaching performance of Aristophanes' "Birds," which is to take place from November 24 to 28. Sir Hubert Parry's music, which so largely contributed to the success of the representations twenty years ago, will be revived; and although it was not to be hoped that Dr. James, of King's, would reassume his original role of Peithetairos, it is noted with satisfaction that his successor, Mr. Sheppard, is a member of the same college and will doubtless benefit by the association.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Shahncer, 2,198 tons, Captain J E Davidson, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with 1,100 pilgrims as passengers.

THE steamer Zillah, 2,412 tons, Captain J Rees, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Calcutta, 7th November, with a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Trieste, 3,353 tons Captain R Meccozzi, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirdhana, 2,073 tons, Captain E R Robinson, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta,

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1st Lesson write any word. No books to buy.
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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1903.

THE SOUTHERN ISLE.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY, in laying down the reins of office in Ceylon, has left his successor a legacy in the shape of a review of the administration of the affairs of the island from 1896-1903, with notes on its general policy. Sir West governed the island for the almost unprecedented period of nearly eight years, and in his review he modestly seeks to satisfy the Legislative Council that he "made an adequate and profitable use of the golden opportunities which an era of unexampled prosperity placed at his disposal." He does not attempt to demonstrate that his administration has been faultless and unmarred by mistakes, only to show that the opportunities he enjoyed were not neglected and that he did his best and with some success to develop the resources, profitably to invest the revenues, and improve and perfect the system of administration of the island in all departments. We believe Sir West has satisfied the people of our southern neighbour, a by-no-means simple matter, for Crown Colonists are inclined to be hypercritical at times and to expect more from their administrators than the subjects of the empire of India. Still the years of Sir West Ridgeway's administration have been years of great prosperity, and the revenue of the island has increased by about 23 per cent, while that of the current year promises to eclipse all previous records. The financial policy of the Government, it appears, is sometimes criticised on the ground that every year there is a large Supplementary Supply Bill. But the retiring Governor claims that it was his constant aim and endeavour to keep down supplementary expenditure as much as possible; though supplementary does not inevitably mean additional expenditure, for it happens that money is required for works for which there is an unforeseen but pressing necessity. On the other hand it has nearly always been found possible to effect economies in the ordinary expenditure, without seriously prejudicing any work of importance, and we agree with Sir West that no exception ought to be taken to a diversion of such savings to meet urgent needs as they arise. In only three instances during the past seven years has the total expenditure, including supplementary votes, exceeded the estimates. In two of these the excess is shown to have been little more than ten thousand rupees, and in no case was the estimate exceeded by more than two-and-a-half lakhs. The Public Debt compares very favourably with that of other colonies, and Sir West rightly claims that the future of the island colony rests upon the bed-rock of sound finance.

The trade of the colony has made rapid strides, and it is believed by many of the colonists that it would advance still more rapidly if Colombo had a Port Trust to manage the affairs of the Port; but Sir West Ridgeway adheres to the opinion he has frequently expressed that a period of transition, like the present, is not a favourable opportunity for attempting the introduction of a wholly different system from that which prevails, but when the period of transition is over and the harbour completed, when its finances are placed upon a sound and stable footing, then he admits the question of a Port Trust should have favourable consideration. In the meantime, he holds, and many shippers with him, that the Harbour Board is a good substitute, as its constitution is much the same as that of the proposed Port Trust, and its power for good or bad not much less. Bombay might teach Colombo something to its advantage in this respect if it would but consult our local history. Colombo harbour has been the site of large undertakings and material progress towards their successful accomplishment, and at the present time it is recorded it is within measurable distance of the final achievement, not only of the breakwater extensions, but of "many other works, one at least of Imperial importance," undertaken during Sir West's administration, while the initial steps are being taken towards further works of magnitude. One of these is the construction of a huge graving dock for cleaning and repairing the largest merchant and war ships likely ever to visit Colombo; indeed it is claimed that the dock, when completed, will be the finest and largest in Asia, hardly too much to say that it will challenge comparison with any of the dry docks available for the use of his Majesty's navy. Sir West compared it to advantage with those at Hongkong, Singapur, and Bombay. But of course our own new works will again eclipse that, notwithstanding that all Colombo's modern works have been generously conceived and promptly and energetically carried out. At the same time the question of defence has not been lost sight of, and it is believed that Colombo is now safe from attack or raid by hostile cruisers, though the desirability of connecting Ceylon with India by rail for strategical purposes has never been lost sight of and, as we stated the other day, the prospect may be regarded as one to be undertaken in the not distant future.

Reviewing the material progress of the people during the period of his administration his Excellency quotes the reports of provincial officers, the whole of which are pleasant reading. And on the subject of social changes we learn that in the last six years a marked advance has been made. This Mr. Ievers describes as a widespread rebellion against caste rules and caste prejudices. The old slave castes are rapidly becoming richer and more important. Not being so tied down to the land as most of their high caste neighbours, and being often possessed of more energy, they have every opportunity of outstripping them in the race for wealth. The great demand for labour on the different public works has combined with other causes to raise the wages of the ordinary cooly more than fifty per cent., but this is not counterbalanced by a rise in the price of the principal agricultural products of the province. Further, the rural Jaffnese are exhibiting a much greater tendency than formerly to travel beyond the Peninsula to Colombo and other places. The levelling influence of education is making itself felt. A good education can be had almost for nothing, and many of the lower caste people avail themselves of it. All these causes, it is interesting to find, tend to increase the wealth and influence of the lower castes and to break down caste prejudices. The low castes do not see why they should any longer be debarred from certain privileges which their wealth or education would seem to justify and to which they are legally entitled. They are, therefore, beginning to assert their rights, and often forcibly. This, it seems, is resented by the higher castes, and the result is constant friction, sometimes developing into serious riots and even murder. We, in India, may take warning from the experiences of Ceylon in this respect, and be prepared for the levelling of classes a reform which will come from below as those at the top will do so little to help it. The result in Ceylon is that there is increased and diffused wealth and prosperity, and we endorse the opinion of Sir West Ridgeway that of this increase and diffusion the reports of all branches of revenue, the savings banks, railways, the consumption of luxuries, and the adoption of higher standards of living by the masses, may be accepted as convincing evidence.

A REMEDY FOR FAMINE. A MEMBER of a Royal family when told that people were starving because they had no bread to eat inquired with much surprise why they didn't eat cake. This simple remedy for hunger appears to be eclipsed by some of the schemes that one encounters in these days for putting an end to Indian famines. One Mr. B. L. Jarak, an engineer, who has applied his intellect to the consideration of India's great problem, has come to the conclusion that the only way to avert famines in this country is to prohibit the export of food stuffs required to supply the needs of the people. Like all great discoveries this solution of the economic question is extremely simple and grows in simplicity the more it is regarded. It is as simple as the proposition that if you don't dispose of your cake—assuming that you possess one—you will continue to own it. To adequately place his great idea before the world Mr. B. L. Jarak has employed a printer, and we have the whole brilliant proposal set out in a book with the title "An Indian View of the Famines and their Remedy." Mr. Jarak sets out with a discussion on first principles in economics and never gets beyond them. His argument as to the cause and prevention of famines may be summarised thus: Famines are caused by the absence of food, therefore to prevent famine you must save your food. Perhaps that paradox may not quite fairly present Mr. Jarak's case. He would have Government or the grain merchants take measures to ensure the retention in the country of sufficient food stuffs to provide for periods of scarcity, and would not prohibit the export of surplus production after that reserve had been provided for. The mistake that Mr. Jarak makes is in assuming that the problem can be so easily dealt with. His plan is too simple to be practicable. The great difficulty in times of distress in India is lack of money. Though the Indian crops fail food can be poured into the country, but the very necessity which compels this measure involves the absence of purchasing power on the part of the people. Government and other agencies have then to step in to supply the needs of the famine-stricken whose wants it is thus possible to meet more effectively than would be the case by the aid of the ancient device of public granaries. In ancient India the best treasury was a reserve of grain, but in these days of international trading and rapid communication the public grain reserve is represented by the national Exchequer which contains the purchasing medium. This does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Jarak.

AN IMPERIAL MERCANTILE FLEET. WHILST the question of the extension of the trade of the British Empire is being given such an important place at home it is worthy of note that people other than Mr. Chamberlain have ideas as to how the desired result should be brought about. Mr. William Angus, the chairman of a big home firm, who attended the Montreal Congress as a delegate of the London Chamber of Commerce, believes that the way to solve the difficulty is to establish an Imperial Mercantile Fleet. By this means he thinks that that preference which is desired could be given to our Colonial trade without incurring the risk of retaliation. It is a well known fact that recently British trade has suffered severely owing to the cost of freightage. The Americans and Germans have found a loophole in South Africa, mainly owing to the high cost of the conveyance of British goods. The same factor has influenced trade in New Zealand. Even to India the United States can send her goods as cheaply as Great Britain, although a great part of them pass through Great Britain en route. Mr. Angus suggests, then, that the various parts of the Empire should contribute to the formation of a mercantile fleet, the object of which would be to reduce freightage on British and Colonial goods carried from one portion of the Empire to another. By this means he believes that not only would a great stimulus be given to trade generally, but that the production of raw materials needed for manufacture at home would also be increased. He instances the growing of cotton, and points out that if that commodity could be carried from North Australia to England at a freightage which would allow the grower to compete with the American production, large quantities of raw cotton could be sent home and the position of Lancashire would be greatly strengthened. The same principle would operate in many other directions. The natural fear is, of course, that the new scheme would be resented by existing shipping combinations and that it would be antagonistic to their interests. Mr. Angus answers this contention by saying that the imperial fleet would only be employed in the case of colonial and intercolonial trade, and that the consequent development of general imperial trade would be so great that there would be plenty of scope for the employment of the shipping companies' vessels. This answer hardly seems adequate, though there may be some truth in it. At any rate, Mr. Angus is quite right when he observes that to subsidise a shipping company is a costly and not always satisfactory venture. One advantage would be the utilization of the fleet for the mail services and another would be the additional assurance that it would give against war, for of course the vessels in the case of an outbreak of war could always be used as mercantile cruisers. The project is worth considering, and if money is to be spent on the advancement of our trade, this is at any rate a method which will return interest for capital expenditure.

A FIRE broke out at Mahova, Kathiawar, near the Gujrati Taluka School at midnight on the 12th instant, and five shops on the same side were burnt down. The damage was estimated at Rs. 15,000.

IN the collection of precious stones secured on loan to be sent to the St. Louis Exhibition are several very valuable Ceylon gems, the most interesting of which is a yellow sapphire lent by a Ratnapura gem merchant and valued at Rs. 40,000. Neither D. F. de Silva's big blue sapphire nor Macan Marikar's 200 carat cat's-eye will be sent as they are considered to be too valuable.

THE new telegraph line connecting Chitral with Gilgit will be finished shortly.

THE latest European arrival from Kabul is Mrs. Daly, who reached Landi Kotal on the 12th instant.

CAPTAIN BEECHER, 8th Lancers, has been ordered to Somaliland to take over command of the 54th Camel Corps.

THE appointment of Captain Lord G. Stewart Murray, the Black Watch, as A.-D.-C. to Sir Archibald Hunter, has been sanctioned.

THE assay value of the coins and bullion received in the Calcutta Mint during the month of September was Rs. 28,63,004, against Rs. 72,70,468 in the Bombay Mint.

THE Indian Tea Cess Committee paid the green tea bonus of half an anna a lb. on 288,631 lbs. of tea from the 1st to the 31st October. The bonus has been paid on a total of 1,248,237 1-2 lbs. of green tea.

DURING the present season 136 persons have lost their lives while mountain climbing in Europe, and sixty have been seriously injured.

THE Japanese colliery owners are declining to sell coal to Russian buyers.

A TOKIO dispatch says that the President of the Bank of Japan has been given secret orders to provide 20,000,000 yen in cash.

THE Japanese Home Secretary has prohibited the sale of a book of 'Songs Prophesying War between Japan and Russia," and a book of "Songs of the Russo-Japanese Military War."

AN attempt was made by a friend of the late Mr. Hoshi Toru to assassinate Mr. Saburao Shimada M.P., the Editor of the "Tokio Mainichi" Japan on Oct. 15.

IT is explained in the "Japan Mail" that the Port Arthur paper "Novi Krai" is edited by a Russian officer, Colonel Artemieff, who is in close touch with Viceroy Alexieff.

HOPES are once again entertained in the Imperial Household of Russia that an heir may at last be born to the throne. It is stated that the Czar, during his sojourn at Darmstadt, visited the church every day to pray that he may have a son.

FROM Siberia comes the announcement that the running of the fast train without stoppages on the line Wladikawkas-Charbin-Manchuria-Baikal is deferred till the end of the year.

IT is understood, the "Morning Post's" Toronto correspondent says, that a company headed by Mr. Charles M. Schwab, of the United States Steel Corporation, is buying up the nickel lands of Ontario. American capital almost entirely is said to be invested in the undertaking, and the intention is to secure a monopoly of the metal in the Dominion. Agents have been investigating the fields for several months past and all necessary information is now in the hands of Mr. Schwab and his confreres.

WHILE overlooking the old courthouse at Dundee, Natal, now used as the police quarters, the authorities discovered a box containing a number of registered letters, several with coins and cheques representing considerable value, and other documents. These, it was evident, had been taken from the local post-office by the Boer invaders of the town in 1899, and placed in an out of the way corner in the courthouse, probably for safe keeping. The documents, coins, etc., were handed to the postal officials, who will take the necessary steps to forward them to their lawful owners.

A GUILELESS writer in a London paper, when discussing the possibility of the invasion of Merrie England by the mosquito, said:—"Should the mosquito come, the question is: 'What is to be done?'" A contributor sends a word or two on the subject says the "Indian Planters' Gazette" and they may prove useful advice. He says: "Get a handful of the fronds of the common fern, bruise them till the moisture within renders them almost a pulp, then rub sharply over the flesh where the mosquito has left his mark. Relief is sure to follow." He tells me further of how he secured this tip. "In Northern Queensland, some years since, he saw a black fellow bitten by a snake—a tiger snake it was, and the poison of a tiger snake is very subtle in its work. The black fellow's compatriots ran to a big fern tree and secured some part of its roots, which they made into an unguent, covered the bite with it, and then bound it up. My correspondent months subsequently saw the black fellow alive. Being a cogitative fellow himself he thought it possible fern juice might be useful after an attack from mosquitoes. He tried it and has pinned his faith to it ever since. He much prefers it to the old dodge of hanging a piece of raw beef over his head during sleeping hours. Yet he is quite willing to admit of the sweet revenge to be experienced in the morning, when one is at liberty to hold a pan of boiling water under the bit of beef now covered with the bodies of over-gorged mosquitoes, and with a pair of scissors sever the string to see the mass plunged to an instant death in the scalding water beneath it."

THE HARD CASE OF JAPAN.

[BY HENRY NORMAN, M.P.]

JAPAN, "the child of the world's old age," has had a sufficiency—perhaps a surfeit—of admiration. The sentiment she stands more in need of at the present time is sympathy. She has made marvellous progress; she has entered the comity of nations and conducted herself there with perfect dignity and propriety; her Army and Navy, in organisation, administration "materiel" and "personnel," are in the first rank; her finance since she adopted a gold standard has been irreproachable; her manufactures, trade, and shipping are all prosperous; as a Power she has shown herself strong, straight forward, and peace-loving. She has done everything to deserve good fortune.

Happiness, however, as we know, writes Mr. Henry Norman in the "Westminster Gazette," "is coy, and will not come to all who bend the knee," and fate has acted to the despite of Japan with almost paralysing persistence. Korea is at once the natural outlet of her commerce and population and the key to her national security. She had to fight China for it, beat her handsomely, took a fair share of the spoils of war, and was promptly deprived of them by an irresistible combination of European Powers. Not only that, but by the movements of the pieces on the European chessboard what was taken from her passed almost immediately to her most dangerous rival and neighbour, which has consolidated and expanded till once more she is face to face with the dilemma of losing Korea or fighting for it. Again, Japan looked legitimately to the possession of the Philippine Islands when Spain should relinquish or lose them. Fate precipitated events which placed these, possibly for ever, beyond her reach. Once more Japan was confident that in the future it would fall to her, by right of geographical interest and race-knowledge, to educate China and lead her along the lines of Western progress, the conflicting claims and jealousies of the European Powers, as she believed, preventing one of them from becoming predominant there. She did not foresee the accomplished pushfulness of Russia nor the fatuity of British policy. So that hope, too, has apparently vanished.

To come to the events of to-day, the Japanese Government achieved what it believed to be a great success by the alliance with England. This was to strengthen Japan's hands and secure her safety. It is at the present moment having precisely the contrary effect, for now that she is weighing in deep anxiety the considerations which should lead her to fight or not to fight Russia, the whole vast influence of her ally is naturally brought to bear to induce her not to fight, whatever her own interest may dictate. On the other hand, the alliance gives her little or no counter-advantage, for England is only bound to intervene if France joins Russia, and this she would virtually have been compelled to do in any case. Therefore for Japan the British alliance is positively a source of weakness—like the soft hands of woman in Mr. Kipling's poem, it—

Clings to the bridle rein,
Strikes the spur from the booted heel.

The disappointment and resentment of the Japanese people when they realise this will be a factor in their foreign politics. It was apparently not foreseen by any of those in our own country who welcomed so enthusiastically the conclusion of the alliance.

But the hardest part of Japan's hard case is her situation vis a vis Russia at the present moment. What has been foreseen so long by herself and by her friends for her has now come to pass; the arrival of the day when she must decide whether or not she will fight Russia—that is, when her whole future is vitally at stake. Her programmes of naval and military expansion are practically complete; she will never be relatively stronger than she is to-day. In case of war with Russia she would have every hope of securing quickly the command of the sea. This would be tantamount to victory, for she could then take her own time over any other steps; prepare and launch expedition after expedition at vulnerable points; and rely confidently on a breakdown of Russia's land communication with the Far East, whether by reason of mere railway failure or of the railway being destroyed at various points by the Chinese. This relative superiority will not last much longer; powerful Russian naval reinforcements are already on their way to Chinese waters; in a few months the potential command of the sea will not be hers. Merely on a calculation of chances, a Japanese Bismarck would decide to strike now. That Russia is moving slowly but surely upon Korea is certain; That an independent Korea, or a Korea controlled by Japan, is a matter of life and death to Japan is equally certain; every week that passes diminishes Japan's chance of victory. Why, then, does she not strike?

It is hard to say, but some of the considerations which must be weighing with her are obvious. In the first place, the decision she is called upon to make is one of appalling difficulty. Nothing less than her permanent existence as an independent nation is at stake. If she were badly beaten then sooner or later, unless Russia herself were badly beaten in a war elsewhere, Japan would come under Russian influence, and her future place would be in the shadow instead of in the sun. Second, England, her ally, is holding her back. Third, she is probably disappointed to find that she can expect no help from England.

The conditions precedent to the operation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance are (1) that Japan should be "threatened by the aggressive action" of Russia, and the latter is naturally careful to take no step which could rightly be so regarded; and (2) that some "other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against her, and Russia will not ask France to do this, nor would France do it if asked. Fourth while Japan is probably under no illusions concerning any help from the United States she is doubtless watching carefully the relations of Russia and America as regards the evacuation of Manchuria and the opening of treaty ports there, in the belief perhaps not wholly unjustified that if Russia shows that she is playing a crooked game in this matter American public opinion, which has always rather a low flash-point, might take fire. Finally, Japan is doubtless still not without hope that after all Russia will not push matters to an extremity, but that some arrangement satisfactory to both parties may yet be concluded.

One night, when travelling in a wild country, I was awakened by a heavy snuffling at the back of my tent, and I quickly became aware that some large wild animal was nuzzling around, and in a moment would be at the open tent door. Was it a tiger—and if so, what should I do? I lay perfectly still, with my finger on the trigger of my rifle, intently watching the faint triangular space. It was a tiger, and it came and stood at the door, snuffling uneasily. The problem was—should I fire, or wait? If I fired under such circumstances I might easily miss, and then I should never have lived to hear Mr. Chamberlain explain the difference between arguments and figures. On the other hand, if I waited the tiger might spring, and then it would be too late to shoot. I waited—for perhaps half a minute, which seemed like an hour—and then the tiger, apparently thinking the situation too mysterious to be safe—walked away.

It seems to me that the situation of Japan is precisely similar. Her finger is on the trigger, and the Bear is looking in at the door. If she fires she may be destroyed; if she waits she may be destroyed. Personally, I believe she will wait till what she thinks is the fifty-ninth second of the eleventh hour. But it must be agreed that hers is a hard case, and that deep sympathy with her should be the sentiment of all her friends.

AT Ormond Daytona, in Florida, Nature has provided on the seashore an ideal motor-car racing-track. It is twenty miles long, practically straight, and at low tide has a width of 100 yards. The sand is perfectly smooth, and so hard that a heavy omnibus leaves scarcely a trace on its surface. Ormond Daytona is a favourite resort of motorists, and the Florida East Coast Automobile Association has been formed. Under its auspices a race-meeting is being arranged to take place in January on the seashore track.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Negotiating a New Treaty.

COLOMBIA AND THE NEW REPUBLIC.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

A Commission from the Panama Republic has arrived at Washington to negotiate a new Panama Canal Treaty.

France has recognised the new Republic.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The representatives of the Panama Government met the Colombian Peace Commissioners yesterday on board an American warship, and declined to reunite with Colombia, stating that the latter's assurances regarding concessions and the further consideration of the Canal Treaty were too late.

The Commission has returned to Savanilla.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

Britain's Second Best Customer.

PROSPECTS OF GREAT EXPANSION.

The report of the Board of Trade Commisioner, Mr. Birchenough, on the British trade with South Africa anticipates that South Africa is already second among Great Britain's customers, and this year will deprive India of first place. Though the foreign imports are increasing relatively faster he believes the present boom is the beginning of a great and sustained expansion.

THE CAPE ELECTIONS.

An Unworkable Majority.

PROGRESSIVES LEAD BY ONE.

The Cape elections have concluded, and the Progressives have a majority of one.

THE FAR EAST CRISIS.

China and Japan.

CLOSER RELATIONS ADVOCATED.

RUSSIAN CONFERENCE AT PEKING.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Reuter wiring from Peking says the idea of closer relations between China and Japan is spreading rapidly and is much discussed by officials and the Press.

Reuter wiring from Peking says that General Wogacy, formerly Russian Military Agent in China, has arrived from St. Petersburg with the Russian Commissioners from three Manchurian Provinces for the purpose of consulting with M. de Lessar.

THE KAISER'S HEALTH.

Latest bulletins state that the German Emperor is doing well.

LORD ROBERTS'S CONDITION.

Lord Roberts is progressing satisfactorily.

THE INDIAN OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

Protest at Home.

Mr. Brodrick has received a letter signed by Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee, and others strongly protesting against the Indian Official Secrets Bill, and especially punishment for revealing confidential civil matters, and urging that the Bill be dropped.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY.

Arrival in England.

A CORDIAL RECEPTION.

The King and Queen of Italy arrived at Portsmouth this morning where they were received by the Prince of Wales and all the great Naval and Military officials, and at once started amidst cheers and salutes for Windsor, the weather being cold and rainy.

On their arrival at Windsor they were received and most cordially embraced by their Majesties the King and Queen. A brilliant assemblage was present on the platform.

The drive to the Castle was by a circuitous route through profusely decorated streets lined by cheering crowds, the bells of all the Churches pealing.

The rain which had previously been falling ceased.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

LUCKNOW, November 18.—The London Correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" wires:—Their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy were cordially welcomed on their arrival in London but the enthusiasm displayed during the visit of President Loubet was lacking.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Difficult Negotiations.

THE CHANTABUN QUESTION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

It is semi-officially stated in Paris that the recent widespread reports of a rupture in the negotiations between France and Siam are untrue.

The negotiations are described as rather difficult owing to Siam's hesitation to accept certain modifications in the Treaty of 1902, which France has demanded.

It is declared that France in nowise desires to interrupt the negotiations, and that if Siam refuses to continue the pourparlers the Treaty of 1902 will simply disappear and the status quo prior thereto be restored.

The idea of restoring Chantabun to Siam is derided at Paris.

THE FLOODS IN SOUTH INDIA.

DESTRUCTION AT VANIYAMBADI.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 18.

The communication between Madras and Ootacamund and Bangalore and Calicut has been resumed by means of transhipment. Through running will be impossible for another three weeks. The north-east line communication will be completed in three days. On the South Indian line communication has been restored.

In Vaniyambadi, the town which was inundated by the Palar river, 1,210 houses collapsed and 125 lives were lost. The suffering and distress which have been caused are intense.

THE LUFF POINT SCHEME.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

At a meeting of the Luff Point Commission, yesterday, Mr. D. M. Hamilton of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Mr. W. K. Dowding, Mr. J. Muirhead, Mr. W. A. Bankier, and Mr. Ashton, all merchants, were examined. Their opinions were adverse to the scheme.

LORD KITCHENER'S ACCIDENT.

Among the numerous persons who have telegraphed sympathetic messages to Lord Kitchener are the King, Lord Roberts, and Mr. Brodrick.

THE FISCAL CAMPAIGN.

LORD ROSEBERY'S CO-OPERATION INVITED.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

LUCKNOW, November 18.—The London Correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" wires:—More Birmingham Unionists have revolted against Mr. Chamberlain, and the anti-protection movement has been strengthened. Sir Henry Champbell-Bannerman has invited Lord Rosebery's co-operation.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION AGAINST THE "PIONEER."

PLAINT ADMITTED.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

At the High Court, to-day, before Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, Mr. Longmuir, of Messrs. Morgan and Co, applied for leave to file a plaint on behalf of Mr Clarence Kirkpatrick, Barrister-at-Law, at Delhi, against Sir William Ratigan, M. P., and others, proprietors of the "Pioneer" newspaper, for having published a false, malicious, and defamatory statement regarding the plaintiff's evidence in a case which is being tried before the District Judge, Delhi. The plaintiff claims Rs. 1,00,000 damages. The plaint was admitted and the written statement was directed to be filed.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

FIRST DAY.

POONA, NOVEMBER 18.

The first day's work in connection with the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association consisted entirely in shooting in unlimited entry matches. The ranges were 200 and 500 yards, but the shooting especially at longer range was somewhat poor. Owing to the prevalence of strong east wind one 34 was put up at 200 yards, but a considerable falling off occurred at the next range. In the afternoon the shooting was from 600 and 800 yards. Major-General Burnett, C. B., visited the Camp Ranges in the morning and inspected the arrangements. The same unlimited matches will be continued, but from longer ranges, namely, 600, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

General Eccles Nixon leaves Bangalore for the Rawalpindi Manœuvres about the 26th instant.

General Parsons, Inspector-General of Artillery, is expected to visit Bangalore during the Royal Artillery practice operations this cold season.

ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 18.—Bailward, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal, RFA, on leave, from Allahabad.

Roberts, Lieutenant, Bengal, A V D, on leave, from Allahabad.

Becher, Captain, Punjab, 8th Lancers, proceeding to Somaliland, from Nowshera.

Walker, Captain, Punjab, 46th Punjabis, proceeding to Zomba, ECA, from Sialkot.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 18.—Morton, Captain, Punjab, 47th Sikhs, to rejoin, to Sialkot.

Parker, Captain, Punjab, R A, from furlough, to Abbotabad.

Dunn, Lieutenant, Bengal, R W Rifles, to rejoin, to Fyzabad.

Leslie, Major, Bombay, 30th Lancers, from leave, to Aurungabad.

Jelbart, Veterinary, Lieutenant, Bombay, A VD, to join, to Lucknow.

Hennessy, Major, Bombay, S and T Corps, to rejoin, to Bareilly.

Murphy, Captain, Bombay I M S on duty to Neemuch.

Gordon-Tucker, Captain, Bombay, I M S, to join, to Mhow.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REVISED PLAN.

London, October 31.—Mr. Chamberlain has revised his Glasgow speech. He now states that a 10 per cent. duty on foreign manufactured and partly manufactured goods would probably yield the Exchequer nearly £15,000,000.

A more material alteration, so far as the colonies are concerned, appears in the speech as authorised It omits the suggestion that the colonies should so arrange their tariffs as not to establish industries in competition with those already existing in the mother land.

The "Express" states that a number of city men, acting on a suggestion put forward by Mr. Chamberlain in his Newcastle speech, have registered themselves as the John Bull & Sons' Syndicate, Limited. The object of the Syndicate is to deal exclusively with Empire produce and products. It is intended to form subsidiary limited liability companies in all the colonies.

London, Nov. 1.—Mr. Ian Malcolm, the Conservative member for Stowmarket, has seceded from the "Free Food" League because their manifesto does not support Mr Balfour to the full extent of the resolutions voted at the Sheffield conference.

THE FAR EAST.

THE RUSSIAN VICEROYALTY.

London, October 31.—A palace is being built at Vladivostock as the future residence of Admiral Alexieff, the Russian Viceroy in the Far East.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

EFFECT OF THE SUN.

London, October 31st.—During his recent voyage from Gibraltar to Portsmouth, on board the battleship Duncan, Mr. Marconi did little wireless telegraphing in the day time owing to the sun's rays interfering with transmission.

THE ARMENIAN VENDETTA.

M. SAGOUNI'S FUNERAL.

About 5,000 people were present at M. Sagouni's funeral. The friends of the deceased are determined, if necessary, to avenge his death with their own hands.

THE INDIANA RAILWAY DISASTER.

APPALLING SCENES.

London Nov. 1.—A rake of gravel cars at Indianapolis, running down an incline upon a siding, telescoped a passing train. A coach containing the Purdue University football team which, with many other students, was travelling to contest the State championship with the Indiana University fifteen, suffered the most damage, and fifty passengers were killed, whilst many others were horribly mutilated.

The students' grief and horror at the terrible suffering of those who were injured were increased by the fact that the surgeons were compelled to amputate the limbs of many of the sufferers upon the spot.

OUTRAGE IN A PARIS CHURCH.

EXPLOSION OF AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

An infernal machine exploded in the Belleville Church, Paris but only slight damage was done, despite the fact that it was the eve of All Saints' Day and the church was crowded. The clergy ascribe the outrage to the anti-clerical party.

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS SPENCER.

London, November 1.—The death is announced of the Countess Spencer.

THE LATE MR. D. S. GARUD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, NOVEMBER 17.

The Dhulia public deeply regrets to record the death of the Honourable Mr. D. S. Garud, B. A., Solicitor of the Bombay High Court, which took place at his residence on the 14th instant. He was born in 1845, and graduated in the second class from the Elphinstone College in 1866. He served under Maharaja Holkar with great distinction as Chief Justice of the Sadar Court for sixteen years, and was the President of the Embassy which waited on Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin to represent the Holkar's grievances. He was instrumental in gaining important concessions for the Holkar in the Khandesh Boundary dispute, the Mutiny affair, the Jaora Case, and several other important questions, and was very highly praised for his masterly diplomacy. In its issue, dated the 25th of June, 1884, the "Pioneer" spoke of him in these terms:—"Mr. D. S. Garud is evidently cast in the same mould as Estul Pant, the famous Maratha who negotiated the treaty of Surjee Arjengaum with the Duke of Wellington. The Duke, it may be remembered, told Sir John Malcolm many years afterwards that Talleyrand was not nearly so sharp a diplomatist as Estul Pant." Mr. Garud had the privilege of being presented to his Majesty the King Emperor when he visited Indore. The Private Secretary to the Maharaja Holkar in one of his letters alluding to the acquisition of the new territory the Garud family won for his Highness—a territory yielding a revenue of lakhs of rupees annually—says:—"I have been ordered to convey to you his Highness' thanks for the assistance received from your family." He retired to Bombay in 1886 and practised there as a solicitor. He returned to Dhulia the seat of his family in 1893, and occupied all the important non-official posts in the district. He represented the Central Division in the Bombay Legislative Council and did valuable work for his electorate. He was a trusted intermediary between the Government and the people of Khandesh, and the public owes its thanks to him for his able representation on their behalf The Revenue offices, the Municipality, and the Bazar were closed in honour of his memory.

MR. TATE'S RETIREMENT.

THE following acknowledgment of the services of the Honourable Mr. John Tate, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, is published in a General Department Government Resolution:—

Bombay Castle, November 12.

His Excellency the Governor considers it fitting on the part of Government to acknowledge, on his retirement, the eminent services rendered to the Presidency by the Honourable Mr. J. Tate, M. Inst. C.E., through a long official career of 36 years.

Mr. Tate served in the Province of Sind for 28 years, and earned the commendation of Government specially in connection with not only the works on the Nara Supply Channel but also the preparation of the plans for the great Jamrao Canal, and generally as a successful Superintending Engineer. During his tenure of the post of Chief, Engineer and Secretary, a period marked by severe famine which necessarily threw much work on the Department, Mr. Tate's sound judgment, patience, and matured experience have been of the greatest assistance to Government.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were present; Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Commissioner, Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

MOTOR MEAT VAN.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner with regard to the accident which occurred to a motor meat van on the 10th October at Dadar:—"I have to state that on the morning of 10th October last the motor meat van, containing 186 carcasses of first sort mutton, 125 heads, 125 livers and hearts, and about 500 trotters, broke down at Dadar. On arrival of the ordinary meat vans at the Crawford Market two of them were at once despatched to Dadar to convey the carcasses, etc., to the markets. They returned at 7-15 a. m. with the meat, but the butchers to whom the carcasses belonged refused to take them on the ground that they would not be able to dispose of them at the usual charge, viz., 3 annas per pound. After some persuasion from the Superintendent of Markets, and an undertaking given by him that their loss would be made good, the men took charge of the carcasses, &c. The Superintendent of Markets had the sale of the meat, &c., checked, and estimates the total loss sustained by the butchers at Rs. 291. I forward herewith the claims preferred by the respective butchers, and request the sanction of the Standing Committee to their being paid.

The Committee gave the sanction asked for.

CHOWPATI FOOTPATH.

The Committee considered the report of their sub-committee, on the subject of paving the Chowpati footpath and placing additional benches thereon. The sub-committee in their report stated that after carefully considering which kind of stone, Shahabad or blue, would be preferable for paving the footpath, and after also considering a letter to the address of the Commissioner from Messrs. Garlick and Company, offering to pave the footpath with Garlick's Indian patent stone, they were of opinion that in view of the heavy traffic on the footpath and the action of the sea thereon a pavement of blue stone would be the best. The cost of this pavement (estimated at Rs. 21,040) would be about Rs. 7,000 more than the cost of Shahabad stone pavement and about Rs. 10,000 more than the cost of paving with Garlick's Indian patent stone, but the sub-committee thought that the extra cost would be more than compensated for by the greater durability of the blue stone.

The report was approved and adopted and it was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 21,480 for the work, namely, Rs. 21,040 for paving the footpath with blue stone and Rs. 440 for providing twenty additional benches thereon.

SUPPLY OF BULLOCKS.

Out of the five tenders that had been received by the Commissioner for the supply of 152 pairs of bullocks for the Health Department, the lowest offered by Messrs Curseti and Sons was accepted by the Committee.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the budget estimates for the year 1904-5.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim in discussing the budget remarked that as usual the budget appeared to have been prepared with very great care, and it was a very fortunate circumstance that there was no increased taxation recommended. On the contrary the Commissioner suggested certain reductions in Town Duties—a result which had been attained by an endeavour on the part of the Commissioner to get the assessments more in conformity with the actual rents. This appeared to have been the case before, and he trusted that further endeavours and efforts in that direction would afford considerable relief to people, who honestly paid them their dues. The budget did not call for many remarks, but it occurred to him whether it was desirable to follow the scale of charges levied under the head of Town Duties. He did not know if these small variations from time to time were desirable. Personally he thought that these charges should not be disturbed unless it was absolutely necessary to do so. It appeared to him that the reduction in taxation should in the first instance be in the water-rate by meter measurement for domestic purposes. It was an admitted fact that people who obtained their supply by meter measurement paid a considerably higher rate for water than it was justifiable, having regard to the fact that it must be their endeavour to gradually reduce the rate for water supplied by meter measurement for domestic use to such a figure as would not only encourage economy but would encourage the people to take their supply by meter measurement and thereby receive a kind of training in economising the consumption of water as much as possible. He, therefore, suggested for the consideration of the Commissioner whether he would not consider it desirable to modify his proposals for a reduction in the Town Duties in the schedule, and to agree to a reduction of one anna in the water rate by meter measurement from six to five annas, and as time went on their water revenue developed—and there was every indication in that direction—they should bring it down to the level of four annas.

Mr Cuffe thought that a reduction in the Town Duties would be inappreciable. There was, however, another question which had given considerable disappointment to the public, and for which he hoped that a greater provision had been made in the budget, namely, the grant for road repairs. He thought that the roads in Bombay were generally not in a condition in which they would like to see. He could point out many roads which required large repairs, and when the Commissioner was in possession of a surplus, he hoped that that officer would see his way to devote some portion of it at least in the budget for road repairs and their maintenance for the coming years. He felt sure that an increased grant would be much appreciated by the public, especially by those who owned carriages and who so largely contributed to the Municipal revenue.

Mr. James Macdonald agreed with what had fallen from the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim in regard to the water rate. He thought it was most desirable to bring down the water-rate by meter to a reasonable limit. The present rate of six annas was rather unreasonable, and it should be reduced. He also agreed with the remarks made by Mr. Cuffe with regard to the bad condition of roads. It was only the other day that they read in the newspapers that a boy who had been run over by one of their steam rollers escaped with slight injuries only whereas he should have been flattened as a pancake. It was perhaps due to the depression in the road that the boy escaped any more injury.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna referred to the initiation of the new policy in regard to the revision of assessment and the special arrangement which the Commissioner had made in respect of the valuation of properties on the basis of the valuation fixed by the Improvement Trust. The result of that policy was very satisfactory, and the Commissioner deserved the best thanks of the Committee for the same. He did not agree with Mr. Ibrahim in his remarks regarding the reduction of the octroi duty on grain and ghee. The reduction of two annas per candy of grain and two annas per every maund of ghee would be appreciated by the public. These were two necessary articles of food, and the reduction of duty would ultimately benefit the poorer classes. That was the only way of giving relief to the poor, and he would certainly support the Commissioner's recommendation in regard to them. He, however, agreed with Mr. Ibrahim in regard to the reduction in the rates on water supplied by meters, but at the same time he could not help remarking that whereas the proposed measure would give relief to the upper and middle classes, the reduction in the duty on grain, ghee, and fire-wood would benefit the poorer classes.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji remarked that the ratepayers of the city had great confidence in the Municipal Commissioner who had again secured the budget as not to increase the taxation but to levy it as much as was desired for the requirements of the city. Ever since he (the Commissioner) had taken charge of his office he had observed the great principle of finance that the expenditure for the year should be covered by the income derived by them. He suggested that the rateable value of properties, some of which were said to have been under-assessed, should be rectified. He was not in favour of reducing the Town Duty especially on ghee which was a luxury and not a necessary article of food for the poor. He did not think that such reductions in duty would benefit the poor. He recommended retrenchments in the various departments of the Municipality, and said that such reductions could not be accomplished without the aid of the Commissioner. In the Public Health Department there were several items which were budgetted more than necessary, with the result that during the year they had to sanction several transfers from that department. He agreed with Mr. Ibrahim that the water rate for domestic and trade purposes should be reduced.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji congratulated the Commissioner for presenting such a nicely balanced budget. He was against reducing the duty on ghee which was not used by the poor.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas advocated a reduction in the water tax.

Dr. N. N. Katrack did not think that a reduction in the octroi duty would be much appreciated by the public. An increase in the assessment was a matter for congratulation, but he hoped that in their zeal to get increased assessments they would not unnecessarily press heavily on the house-owners. The new system of assessing properties by measurement would act unfairly on the house-owners under certain circumstances.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

PREPARATIONS AT PORT ARTHUR.

THE China papers just to hand contain the following items in reference to the situation in the Far East.—A Chefoo letter to the "N. C. Daily news" reports that since Oct. 1 every native junk and steamer arriving at that Port from Port Arthur and Dalny is filled with native passengers, who have left those ports owing to the receipt of sure information that war is imminent between Japan and Russia. It is estimated that from the 1st to the 20th Oct. an average of about 130 male and female refugees a day have come to Chefoo from Port Arthur and Dalny to escape the horrors of war Many Japanese traders are also said to have left the Russian ports about the same time.

The "Sin Wan Pao" gathers from a Northern contemporary that the strong opposition of certain powerful countries to Russia's actions in the Three Eastern Provinces has caused that country to pursue an ostensibly moderate policy and to appear as if she were not inclined for war, but at the same time a telegram of October 11 from Port Arthur states that the Russians are making extensive warlike arrangements and have stationed 15,000 Cossacks at that Port. These movements certainly indicate a prospective war.

The "N.-C. Daily News" Tokio correspondent wired on Oct. 24:—What seems to be authentic news reaches Tokio that the Russians have prevented the landing at Yong-Ampho of the Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Peking who was officially despatched thither for the purpose of reporting on the conditions existing on the southern bank of the river Yalu.

The whole force of the Japanese squadron is still stationed in the neighbourhood of Sasebo. It is understood that it has orders to remain there for the present, only making short cruises for gunpractice.

According to latest rumours, the Russian squadron is mustered at Port Arthur. It is stated that Viceroy Alexieff has issued instructions to the squadron not to divide the force, but to await further instructions there.

An official report has been received in Tokyo confirming the news that the Japanese women and children are leaving Wiju for Chinnampo on account of the arrogant proceedings of the Russians in the neighbourhood of the former city.

THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

CAPTURE OF KUEILIN.

SMUGGLING OF ARMS.

The "Echo de Chine" of Oct. 25 contains the startling news that Kuilin, the capital of the province of Kwangsi, has fallen into the hands of the rebels. The same paper says that the new Governor of Anchui, a conservative Manchu, has replaced the old teaching in the schools of Western learning founded by the late Governor H.E. Nieh.

In a leading article which appeared in the Shun Pao on the 23rd Oct. the importance of Viceroy Tsen's order to search for smuggled arms is pointed out in detail. Notwithstanding the efforts of the energetic Viceroy, the Kwangsi rebellion is still raging, and the rebels are even better armed than the Imperial troops. The question, therefore, arises as to how the rebels get their supply of arms. In answering the question it is emphatically pointed out that there are two only sources from which they can get all their arms; namely, from the disbanded soldiers and crafty merchants. The disbanded soldiers of Marshal Su and ex-Governor Wang are, in a large measure, responsible for the present situation Kwangsi. During the stipulations of the Peace Protocol, all importation of arms from foreign countries into China was strictly prohibited. Hence merchants engaged in this kind of business which has hitherto proved so lucrative, received a great shock, and were compelled to find an outlet for their goods. While they did not sell arms to Chinese officials, they sold them privately to the people at a comparatively high rate. The hongs in Hongkong are taken for special reference.

It is now found out that the smuggling of arms has been going on for some considerable time from Kwangtung, Shaochang, etc. to Wuchow and Chinchow from Yinchow, Linchow, etc. to Nanning, and from Kwailing etc. to Lau and Sheng. With this in view, the Viceroy has given special orders to the different garrisons to be in constant lookout. The most efficient means to prevent the smuggling of arms into Kwangsi is, it is suggested, to exercise strict military discipline among the armies and to make a thorough search in the Custom stations every time upon the arrival of passengers and goods.

The insurgeants are said to be holding a place in Kwangsi called Ping tien-tzi as their stronghold and headquarters. It is an all but impregnable town high up in the mountains. They have fortified it strongly, and are cultivating the lands all round for their supplies.

The "Sin Wan Pao" gathers that the Grand Councillors received on Oct. 9 a telegraphic report from Kwangsi stating that the Imperial troops gained several battles over the insurgeants on Oct. 5 and 6, a large number of the latter being either killed or wounded, while the loss to the Imperialists was equally heavy.

Great indignation is felt in Kwangsi at Marshal Su's arrest and sentence. The people maintain that he did not squeeze, as his present poverty proves, and that he always treated them well and is now suffering only by false accusation. If he is executed it will fan the flame of rebellion in the South, says the "P. and T. Times."

Information from Kwantung says that the whole country is overrun by robbers and armed desperadoes, who steal from the people and terrorise them. Recently, the mandarins, stimulated by the personal activity of Viceroy Shum, have taken steps to cope with the disorder, and have offered rewards varying from dols 200 to dols 15000 for the heads of some of the more noted robbers, as well as for members of the Triad Society.

DISORDER IN CANTON.

Pages might be written regarding the robberies which have occurred within the last few weeks, says a Canton Correspondent. They have become so numerous that little or no notice is taken of them unless they are of a very bold nature. Blackmail is also being levied along all the rivers and many of the villages find it cheaper to pay a large sum to the head of the robbers than to run the risk of being held up. This is the case in the Shun Tak district were so much silk is produced. One reason for the boldness of the bandits is that the Viceroy has drawn off so many men for Kwangsi that the home force has been weakened. However, orders have been given to the different district magistrates to catch the robbers, but in some places they are more numerous than the soldiers and very few of them have been captured. It was only a few days ago that the chief of the robbers sent a letter to the Tung Kun magistrate demanding dols. 4,000 and, if the demand was not complied with, the yamen would be burned all a certain day. The magistrate was alarmed and called in all the soldiers to guard his yamen and the robbers quietly looted a large village a few miles distant. Wai Chau is always in a more or less disturbed condition, but, at the present time, the thieves practically control the district. Most of these men are members of the triad society and are ready to follow any leader where there is any hope of plunder.

Shek Lung city is full of robbers, and the officers in charge say openly that they dare not attack them. After dark it is unsafe to walk the streets and people are stripped of their clothes and sent home naked.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S VOW.

It is stated in mandarin circles says, the "N. C. Daily News" that the Empress Dowager, finding her days and nights harassed by the Manchurian question and the Kwangsi crisis, has womanlike resorted to the gods for help. In fact she has lately made a vow before the Buddha of Wanshoushan temple that if the affairs of the above named provinces be satisfactorily settled by next November she would expend the entire money contributions promised by the high officers of the Crown in Peking and the provinces, estimated at eight millions in all, for the celebration of her seventieth birthday anniversary next year upon building extra temples beautifying the present ones, and in doing other good works that may be pleasing to the gods.

RAISING MORE TROOPS.

A despatch Wuchang, capital of Hupeh province, states, says the N.-C. "Daily News," that owing to the denudation of almost all the foreign-modelled regiments of the province raised in Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's time by dispatching them to Kwangsi at the request of Viceroy Tsen Ch'un-hsun, the high authorities of Wuchang have decided to create ten more new battalions to be drill and organised after the model copied from Japan. In connection with this it is also stated that Acting Viceroy Tsen Fang has further authorised the formation of a military band composing some thirty-two pieces, which is to be attached to the Viceregal guards. Foreign residents in Hankow may thus perhaps also avail themselves of the services of the band whenever needed in the future.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S VISIT.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

PARIS, OCT. 30.

THE relations between France and England never been so cordial as they are at the present moment, said one of the speakers at Wednesday night's memorable banquet of the business men, and he was probably right. There can be no question as to the genuineness of the present demonstrations. Whatever the differences in character which may prevent the perfect assimilation of the two peoples, the commercial classes on both sides the Channel, at all events, are always ready to show friendly and to meet on the common ground of mutual interest. Everybody recognises the advantage of being on good terms with the neighbour with whom one is doing a great deal of business. And thus when business France shakes the hand of business England there is no "arriere pensee," nothing but unqualified satisfaction. The rest of the world, perhaps is a little tired of the repetition of the phrase "entente cordiale" simply because it is the conversion of the converted. The average Frenchman finds it very natural and very proper to live in peace and harmony with the English; but he will frankly tell you that it does not raise his enthusiasm politically. The conduct of her foreign affairs is so unstable, he says that no one can count on Great Britain's continual support of any given policy. Napoleon III. found that out to his cost and we are not going to make the same mistake. The Frenchman should not be blamed for this attitude. It simply shows a splendid trait in his nation; he takes his hat off and waves it above his head just as he shoulders his gun, for a patriotic principle and not from interest.

The banquet was without the Ambassador, and therefore, ostensibly, unofficial; but M. Combes lent it the support of his presence. Remarkable cordiality was shown, and it is doubtful if ever an event of the character passed of with more eclat. M. Combes who sat perfectly silent neither conversing with his right-hand nor left-hand neighbour until the moment came for his speech, made the unfortunate slip of introducing politics, though the other speakers had studiously avoided them. It has given occasion to the critics to say, to-day, that the merchants of London were received, not by a neutral body, such as the Chamber of Commerce, but by the Republican Committee. It is a fact that this society had a political origin. It was formed a few years ago to demonstrate to the world that the Republican regime had the support of commerce; but it is none the less representative of French trading interests. On the whole there is an admirable Press. The exception is "La Patrie," which continues to make a speciality of Anglophobia. Presumedly it finds a market for this kind of thing, as its circulation is very considerable. The amusing feature of it is that the man who owns the "Patrie" is proprietor also of a large shop which finds its best customers among the English. The establishment was conspicuous for the splendour of its decorations at the visit of Paris of King Edward.

Count Lamsdorff's presence here has, of course, given rise to much speculation. There is, however, nothing extraordinary in the fact that the Russian Minister, finding himself near the frontier, should come to Paris, and, being in Paris, should meet M. Delcasse. Neither is it exceptional that he should have placed an autograph letter iron has imperial Master in the hands of M. Loubet. It is a mere return of courtesies. Nevertheless, there are elements in the situation which envelope this visit with a peculiar interest. Since the consecration of the Dual Alliance with much popular fervour, many things have happened. Italy has come into line with France; the Triple Alliance has lost its rest terrors from the moment when Francis Joseph first went to St. Petersburg to discuss the Balkans, and England holds out the hand of friendship and mutual interest. Then too, there are further complications brought about by England's alliance with Japan, and even by the approaching meeting of the Tsar and William II. The situation, therefore, is very different now from the time when this nation welcomed with shouts of rapture the union of Latin with Muscovite. The wedding bells have long ceased to clang the joyous note, and the high contracting parties have settled down to an unromantic and jog-trot menage. The glamour of the first attachment has gone, and Russia must be as well aware of it as France herself. If she has any doubt about it, there is M. Jaures to tell her, with brutal frankness, that the marriage tie is intolerable for a free people, and that the great democracy cannot suffer to march any longer in double harness with an autocracy backed up with Siberia and the methods of Kishineff. But though we may be under a Socialist Government, M. Jaures, powerful in the counsels of the State, does not yet dictate the foreign policy of France. And while M. Delcasse is at the Quai d'Orsay, there seems little reason to doubt that the Russian Alliance will remain the essential policy of this country. If Russia no longer appeals as it used to do, the sober, thoughtful Frenchman argues thus: "We are not likely to get back our lost provinces with the help of England; Italy would certainly not aid us, but rather turn for our support against Austria, and therefore, Russia is the only arm upon which we can count to checkmate the designs of Germany." And so the Russian marriage will endure against all the preachments of M. Jaures for a divorce. The present conference of Count Lamsdorff and M. Delcasse may be regarded as a business meeting of two partners in an international concern, who have various little matters to arrange. It is certain that Russia would like to have a more unqualified support of her policy in the Balkans—it would leave her free for the wider horizons of the Far East; and one fancies it is to these lines that the conferences will be conducted. M. Delcasse will, doubtless, on his side given his distinguished confrere to understand that public opinion here will stand no more dallying with the programme of reforms.

"Our only business," said an Ambassador at Constantinople not long ago, our only business is to count corpses. The remark was no less true than epigrammatic. After the massacres in Asia Minor after the Armenian vespers of Constantinople, to say nothing of the smaller, though none the less, ferocious butcheries since the war of seventy-eight to the present stage of the Macedonian insurrection, the representatives of Christian Europe in Constantinople have done nothing but count corpses. They have looked on while the Red Sultan's servants have been at their fell work, and then they have summed up the results in the convent oral language of diplomacy. The new Russo-Austrian Note, now made public, is a vast improvement upon the first. The general opinion of the great audience assembled on Sunday in the Sarah Bernhardt Theatre appeared to be that the new project of reform will establish peace in Macedonia and security of life and property, but on the condition that these entrusted with its execution shall be independent of the Sultan's control. Given that condition and the lives of the Macedonians will become more than merely tolerable. This demonstration is the second of the kind held in Paris since the middle of last February, when four thousand men and women, assembled in the Chateau-d'Eau Theatre, were addressed by M. d'Estournelles, M. Denys Cochin, Deputy for the Seine, M. Francis de Pressense, Deputy for the Rhone, M. Jaures, Vice President of the Chamber, M. Paul Leroll-, and M. Anatole Leroy Beaulieu, member of the Institute of France. If in England the pro-Macedonian agitation is more vigorous and widespread than anywhere else, to Paris belongs the distinction of having originated it. There is as much truth as patriotic pride in M. d'Estournelles saying that the agitation is characteristically French, inasmuch as it is humane. The great demonstration in the Chateau-d'Eau was soon followed by M. de Pressense's interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies. It will be repeated by him in a few days, and in such light as the new Russo-Austrian Note to the

Porte may throw on the subject. Some weeks since M. de Pressense gave the Minister for Foreign Affairs notice of his intention to reopen the Macedonian question with as little delay as possible after the meeting of the Chamber. M. de Pressense realised from the beginning the ridiculous inadequacy of the original Russo-Austrian project of reforms. As early as last February he predicted the atrocious character which, because of the Note itself, the agitation in Macedonia has assumed. Western Europe abdicated at least, for the time being, her position in the Eastern question, she renounced her authority, she entrusted the two Empires with the duty of protecting the Macedonians, and the two Empires in their turn surrendered that duty to the Turk. They even remonstrated with the Turk for his lack of energy in suppressing the insurrection.

The Italians promptly followed the example of their French neighbours, and the popular demonstrations in Milan and Rome were, in point of numbers even greater than any that had yet been seen in France. Dr. Loris Melikoff, under whose supervision the arrangements for the demonstration have been carried out and who rendered the like service in Milan and Rome, tells me how deeply he himself and his French colleagues were impressed with the earnestness and the enthusiasm of the Italian audiences. Nine months ago how many would have predicted the movement now progressing in England, France, and Italy? To most onlookers Western Europe appeared to be sunk in moral torpor. We hope nothing from Western Europe; even your Liberal England, Gladstone's England of other times is indifferent to our fate; Western Europe has shaken off her responsibility and the two Powers to whom she has surrendered it will leave us, as this Note of theirs does, at the Turk's mercy. So said the President of the Macedonian Committee M. Mikhailoffsky, in an interview with him and with his colleague, General Tsontcheff, in Sofia last January. Yet, in spite of all the gloomy forebodings of nine months ago, Western Europe has aroused herself. But for the indignant protestation of the people of England, of France, of Italy, this new Russo-Austrian programme of reforms—expressed in language which, at last does sound like business—would never, or might never, have seen the light. It falls far short of the ideal solution of the Macedonian question, but it is a huge advance upon its predecessor. The moral force of Western Europe—that is to say of the three democratic States, England, France and Italy, the same three States who are taking up the cause of arbitration as a substitute for war—is influencing the two military monarchies. Even the military monarchies cannot afford to disregard the opinion of the humaner West.

After the meeting in the Theatre Sarah Bernhard Canon MacColl who was present, was interviewed on the situation in the near East Canon MacColl, who is singularly fitted by early education, long residence abroad and assiduous travel, to form an accurate opinion on these matters considers that Russian may be detached from her bad company in the Balkans by a little skilful diplomacy on the part of England. He regards that as a logical development of the Anglo-French entente. "France," he said, "has always played the humanitarian role with England in the near East, and has been regarded as the protector of the Catholic Christians. Her action is hampered by her alliance with Russia, but with England at her back, she could take a stronger and more independent action." "You believe, in a quadruple alliance—England, France, Russia and Italy—for the maintenance of the peace of Europe?" Most assuredly. I knew Lord Salisbury intimately. He agreed with me that it would be much better if England could return to her friendly relations with Russia before the Crimean War. Unfortunately as Lord Salisbury said, the newspapers hampered diplomacy and tried to keep open the sore. Are the interests of England and Russia really antagonistic? I do not think so. Russia wants peace—years of peace to develop her enormous empire. It is difficult to realise the tremendous wealth of Siberia, waiting to be opened up. She wants English capital and plenty of it. There is no reason like the bond of [illegible]. We could do anything with Russia when English and Scottish capitalists were in the country. To-day they are being replaced by the Germans. People say Russia wants India; but does she? What would she do with it? Supposing we gave it up, she would have to conquest it in detail. Considering it took 250,000 soldiers to conquer the Transvaal, how many do you suppose it would require for India—a country divided by immense mountain ranges? Half a million of men would not suffice. It required 100,000 men to keep open our own line of railway in South Africa; Russia would need twice that number to guard her communications. And consider the camp followers necessary to transport her parks of artillery, war material and provisions. The greatest strategists from Wellington downwards, have pointed out the tremendous difficulty of such a task." "But has not Kishineff cooled the enthusiasm of the British nation for such an alliance?" "I do not think so. They were not Russians who killed the Jews in the riots at Kishineff. They were Roumanians. Even the governor, who was recalled because he neglected to employ the military, was more German than Russian. The Jews are very numerous at Kishineff, very rich and prosperous, and are the money-lenders. They excited the jealousy of the local population.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE

(Concluded from page 5.)

Mr. S. D. Khote, considered this as a prosperity budget. The increase in the assessment was on the one hand a matter of congratulation, but on the other the new mode introduced in the department seemed to him to be somewhat unfair. He was in favour of a reduction in the water rate.

The Municipal Commissioner gave an explanation with regard to the provision made in the budget for plague charges, stating that as apprehended by some of the members it would in no way prejudice the cause of the Corporation.

The Chairman then intimated that the budget would be considered in detail at their next meeting.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Gomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	2	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Manaluxmi	1	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	11
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	3
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	10
Total	5	8	73
Total plague deaths to date	263,557	215,608	
Same date last year	17	20	85

INOCULATION.

The statement of Plague Prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 17th November, is as under—Singapore, 78 doses; Ahmednagar, 502 doses; and Bombay (for Central Povinces), 201 doses.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE BHATIA DEFAMATION CASE.

TROUBLES OF AN OUTCASTE.

Before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, was called on the case in which Messrs. Chaturbhuj Morarji, Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey, Ramji Lukhmidas, Murarji Valji, Madhavji Thakersey, Waljl Soonderji, Lalji Murarji, Murarji Anandji, Jivraj Dayal, Monji Kessowji, Chaturbhuj Shivji, Paragji Vundravan, and Vulabdas Canji were charged with defamation at the instance of Mr. Valabdas Runchordas.

Mr. D. D. Davar, with Mr. Chunilal Setalvad, and Mr. Velinker, instructed by Mr. Madhavji Virji, appeared for the complainant; Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the first accused; Mr. Raikes instructed by Mr. Hormusjee N. Vakil, of Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., and Mr. J. P. Dastur, solicitor, represented the other accused.

Mr. Chaturbhuj Morarji, who had been on a pilgrimage with the Court's permission, having returned to Bombay, was present in Court.

Mr. Raikes asked the Court to exempt Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey from attendance in court that day as he had to attend the Standing Committee. There was also a meeting of the Finance Subcommittee at which Mr. Vithaldas was specially requested to attend by the Municipal Commissioner.

The Court granted the application.

Mr. Bhimji Narenji Dalal, further examined by Mr. Davar, said after a silence of about 10 minutes in the meeting the first two accused were requested by some one to commence the proceedings. No heed was paid to the request. The complainant then got up, and said in a loud voice that he would leave the meeting if they would not proceed with the business. Eventually he left as no notice was taken of what he said. He was followed by about 75 persons of his party. At this time witness' party was stronger in number. He personally knew nothing of what happened there after he left the meeting. Subsequently some one showed him a handbill. He did not receive it from any distributor. After that meeting a protest was sent to the Mahajan authorities (the accused before Court). Witness was one of the persons who signed it.

Mr. Davar tendered the protest to be put in.

Mr. Raikes objected to its going in on the ground that it was not received by any one of the accused until after the handbills in question were published.

Mr. Davar said it could be put in under Section 157 of the Evidence Act.

The Magistrate said it was relevant as it was in connection with that particular meeting and referred to the delay that was caused there and to a certain resolution that was passed there in the absence of the complainant's party. The document was allowed to be put in.

Mr. Davar (to the witness): What did you gather from reading the handbill?

Witness: I gathered that the complainant was excommunicated.

Continuing, the witness said he would have no caste dealings with an outcaste.

Mr. Davar: If there is a dinner party where you are invited, and after going there you find a person who has been outcasted sit down to dinner, what would you do?

Mr. Raikes: I object to this question. It is irrelevant and hypothetical.

Mr. Davar: If the answer is as I expect it will be relevant inasmuch as it will prove that the complainant's character was lowered with respect to his caste.

The question was allowed.

Witness: If I care at all for the caste resolution I would leave a party where an outcaste is present.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Mr. Davar then called three other witnesses to prove the circulation of the handbills in question in different parts of the town, and the lowering of the complainant's character in the estimation of the public. The witnesses said they thought very badly of the complainant after reading the handbills.

Luxmidas Rowji Tarsi, a partner of the complainant, said he took great interest in the disputes going on in his community and in the present proceedings. He was present at the meeting of the Mahajan on the 13th September, 1903. Certain protests were prepared and signed after the meeting. They were circulated over the signature of Vasanji Thakersi Halai. Witness wrote a letter to the heads of the Mahajan forwarding four protests to them.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

ALLEGED SUTTA GAMBLING.

A TEST CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Virdilal Kachra, Ramdeo Gangraj, and six other Hindus, the first accused with keeping a common gaming-house in Sheik Memon Street, and the rest with being in that place on the 13th October for the purpose of gaming. There were three other cases of a similar nature in which Inspectors Sullivan, Favel, and Power charged 23 Hindus and 1 Parsee with gambling. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, solicitors, defended the accused.

On the application of Mr. Nicholson the last three cases were remanded till the 1st December, pending the conclusion of the first case.

Mr. Nicholson next applied for the acquittal of the fifth and the seventh accused, Ganshamdas Shivnarayan and Raghuji Punje, against whom he said the prosecution had no evidence to offer.

The two accused were accordingly acquitted. The rest of the accused pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. Nicholson, in opening the case, said the first accused was a partner in the firm of Pilad, Modi and Co., who had a shop in Sheik Memon Street. The second accused attended to that shop. The third and the fourth accused were partners in the firm. The sixth accused speculated in opium at that shop, and the eighth accused who was a broker, and who also speculated, was, according to the evidence the prosecution was going to produce, a winner. The gambling which was the subject of the present prosecution was what was called gambling by "ank" or unit and gambling by "farsk." It was gambling on the average price of opium realised in Calcutta for the opium sales which took place there once a month. The "ank" gambling was done in this way. The average price realised at Calcutta for the sale of opium was ascertained, and the last figure of that price was betted upon. That is to say, there were ten figures on which one could gamble, viz., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0, and the firm gave odds against any particular number, being the last number of the average price. The firm had a very clever means of keeping its books in relation to the gambling. There was a book seized which would show what the system was. In the first column of it were the figures representing the money that was betted then came the name of the bettor; then the amount in cash paid down; and lastly the rate of the odds that was given. They had also a curious system of paying. First of all, the money that was put down as cash never came back to the man who betted. If he happened to win, he won only the odds, which were paid to him less one anna per rupee which was charged by the firm as commission. That was the "ank" system of betting. The system of "farsk" betting was a simpler one in which the speculators betted on the total amount of the average price paid for the sale of opium at Calcutta. In this particular case they had to do with the "ank" system of betting only. There were other books showing the profit and loss accounts of the firm in connection with the bettings and other items relating to them. Mr. Nicholson submitted that the books seized by the police were instruments of gambling, and quoted a decision recently given by the Bombay High Court. It was a case that came from Surat, in which the High Court held that the books seized in that case were instruments of gambling. The facts of that case were almost identical with the facts in the present case. The decision in that case was apparently arrived at on consideration of the decision in the case of Queen Empress against Tribhowandas Vijbhucandas, in which Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton held that books could be instruments of gambling if they were kept apparently for recording bets.

Inspector Sullivan was then examined as to the arrest of the accused and the seizure of books and three boxes containing Rs. 150-8-11.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smetham, witness said he did not know whether Pilad, Modi and Co. conducted the business of sarafi besides that of speculation.

Pralabhrai Harnandrai, of the firm of Pilad, Modi and Co., explained the "ank" system of betting.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

Professor J. C. Ewart, whose remarkable hybrid zebra is just now to be seen in the windows of a well-known taxidermist in the West End, has for some time past been engaged in a series of experiments at his Midlothian residence with a view to the hybridisation of these beautiful animals. Indeed so great has been the interest with which the scientific world has followed his efforts that he has published a volume dealing with his experiments.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

INDIA AND THE TARIFF REFORM.

With reference to Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that his proposals regarding tariff reform include India, the "Voice of India" remarks:—Mr. Chamberlain has at last thought fit to tell the world that his proposals regarding tariff reform include India and in his opinion a tariff on the preferential basis will conduce to our benefit. But before any scheme is formulated—by whom?—steps will be taken "to ascertain precisely what Indian opinion upon the subject is." It is believed that the Government of India has been consulted by His Majesty's Government. Whom will the Government of India consult? The Chambers of Commerce must certainly expect to be consulted. What about our political associations? Will they be recognised, and when will they be given an opportunity to speak? Meanwhile will it not be advisable for these bodies to appoint committees of experts, not necessarily belonging to their own ranks, but European as well as Native competent to advise them, to study the question with an open mind and place the result at the disposal of the public?

LORD CURZON'S SECRET.

The "Voice of India" writes:—Lord Curzon divulged an interesting secret, more personal than official, at Nabha. He said that his only object in accepting the offer of re-appointment was to carry through one or two projects which he has deeply at heart—educational reform, and cementing the relations of mutual confidence and esteem between the Government of India and the Indian Chiefs. It is fairly well known on what lines the educational reform is to proceed, unless there is something more to follow which is not embraced either in the Universities Bill or in the recommendations of the Simla Educational Conference. He has yet to see the work started. The other project seems mysterious, but must no doubt be beneficial to all parties concerned.

The "Rast Goftar" says:—Lord Curzon has indeed taken too much interest in the question of education for any one of us to suppose that he would consent to leave office before he has solved the problem to his liking by legislation, and we are therefore, not surprised that he has put educational reform among the projects which have inclined him to stay on. But the other intimation must have come as a surprise to many. What more does Lord Curzon, indeed, propose doing "towards cementing those happy relations of mutual confidence and esteem that prevail between the Government of India and the Indian chiefs," must be a question on every body's lips. Can Lord Curzon be contemplating the revival of the Council of the Empire Lord Lytton founded in 1877 under the Queen's direct order, and which died almost immediately?

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND THE DISPLACED POPULATION.

The "Gujarati" remarks:—The operations of the City Improvement Trust have placed that body in an awkward predicament, and the displaced population in a miserable plight. The Board as well as Government with their infinite solicitude for the poor turned a deaf ear to all timely protests and well-meant criticism from persons and bodies whose co-operation Mr. Lely and others are always profoundly anxious in their public writings and speeches to secure. Would any public body in England have ventured to do what the City Improvement Trust has done? Those who raise such questions are obstructionists. That is as a matter of course. Even at the risk of such an imputation, the corporation has appointed a committee to make a comprehensive report on the question of the housing of the poor, and if necessary, to draft a representation to the Improvement Trust and Government in consultation with the Commissioner. The plague season is drawing near, and yet the City Improvement Trust is at its wits' end as to how to cope with the difficulties created by itself and Government in face of public protests and in defiance of timely warning.

THE FISH MARKET AT CHOWPATTY.

The "Gujarati" is against the continuance of the fish market at Chowpatty, and remarks:—Years ago we took an humble part in protesting along with a well-known member of the Corporation against the continuance of the nuisance in one of the most popular resorts in the city. Mr. Barbhaya's motion was not received favourably by Mr. Acworth who felt pity for the poor fisher women. No one has any desire to deprive them of their means of earning an honest livelihood. The municipality ought to provide them with an unpretentious market in the immediate neighbourhood for nominal rent. But to allow the whole atmosphere to be filled with horrible smell by the continuance of this nuisance is little of a grave scandal in this enlightened city.

MR. MALABARI AND VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

Many of the vernacular papers accord thanks to Mr. B. M. Malabari for his appeal to the Viceroy, on behalf of the village communities of India. The "Rast Goftar" says:—No one who is acquainted with Mr. Malabari's writings would be surprised to learn about his having made an appeal to the Viceroy on behalf of the village communities in India. He is a publicist who would appear to be of opinion that the Indian people have had large dose of Western institutions administered to them than really good for their constitution and that it would be on the whole better if the British Government sought to give a larger scope to the old village Panchayats with a view to reaching the masses. The letter Mr. Malabari has received from Sir Walter Lawrence on the subjects shows that there are some inherent difficulties in the way of Government doing all that Mr. Malabari wants. Nevertheless, it is a very sympathetic response that has been given to his appeal and a closer perusal of the letter would show that Mr. Malabari has gained a great deal.

The "Gujerat Mitra" remarks:—Mr. B. M. Malabari's very interesting and lucid appeal to H.E. Lord Curzon to revive the old village Panchayats in India and to recognise them as corporate bodies charged with the control of village affairs, will not fail to attract attention both in this country and elsewhere. Mr. Malabari proposes that the village authority should be constituted a corporate body in the true sense in whom would vest all waste lands now set apart for pasturage and which might also be utilised as village recreation grounds. The Local Boards, it is proposed, might be called upon to spend at least a fair portion of the local cess collected in each village on the village itself through a committee or through trustees appointed by them. The idea, though not novel, is no doubt very interesting, for it seems Mr. Malabari's aim is to put life in our villages, make the rural populations corporate and useful units, teach them the lessons of self-help and self-improvement, and in short, to lay those solid foundations which would be an incentive to form them into independent men of action instead of the dumb invertebrate beings that they are now. But the proposal is not altogether feasible as might seem to be the case at first sight.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION.

The election of Mr. James Macdonald as president of the Municipal Corporation is welcomed by the native journals. The "Voice of India" says:—The election of Mr. James Macdonald as President of the Bombay Corporation is to be welcomed for obvious reasons, on personal as much as on public grounds. We want more Europeans of this type to help forward the progress of our civic life. And if Mr. Macdonald's election is welcome, much more so is Mr. Mehta's speech proposing his name. Selection according to caste or community is a vicious system, though it was perhaps necessary in the infancy of our public life. Why should Government and public bodies follow the system so rigidly now? Anyhow, the time has come for another step forward—representation by communities, all other things being equal.

The "Rast Goftar remarks:—It was only a fortnight ago that we lamented the absence of a sufficient number of European members on the board of the Corporation; and we cannot, therefore, but rejoice that the Civic Fathers have, by way of appreciating Mr. Macdonald's own services to the city and encouraging his countrymen to take a more lively interest in the Municipal government of Bombay, elected him to the post. Indeed, of the seventy-two members of the Corporation, it would be impossible to name another to be more universally respected and popular among his colleagues or fellow citizens as the quiet, unassuming English gentleman who has been made the Mayor of the City this time. His conciliatory disposition and strength of character will enable him to conduct the proceedings of the Corporation with smoothness and efficiency; and we are confident that the Councillors will have every reason to congratulate themselves on the choice they have made.

The "Gujerati" states:—Mr. Macdonald has been a useful corporator for several years and shown by his active interest in municipal affairs that Europeans, if they are inclined to make a little sacrifice, have a useful field of civic activity even in this country. The House of Commons and all public deliberative bodies in Europe or America are necessarily more or less talking machines, and if they would bear that in mind, there will be less disposition to be hypercritical and a more genuine desire on their part to co-operate with the native communities around in the administration of the municipal affairs of this city. This consideration readily induces us to welcome the election of so experienced a corporator as Mr. Macdonald to the presidential chair.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1903-04	17,000,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1903 to 24th October 1903, by Council Bills	10,891,715
By Gold	.....
3. Balance to be remitted from 25th October 1903 to 31st March 1904	6,108,285

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The Nobel prizes, speculation as to the winners of which is once more rife, are five in number, of the value of a little more than £8,000 each, and are to be awarded to the men, irrespective of nationality, who during the year, have done the best work in physical science, in chemistry, in physiology and medicine, in imaginative literature and in promoting fraternity among the nations. No candidate is allowed to propose himself for a prize, the privilege of nomination being reserved for certain learned societies, and certain individuals in responsible positions such as University professors and previous prize-winners. The only obligation imposed upon the winners is that they must lecture on their subjects at Stockholm or Christiania within six months of the award. It is expected that the prize for literature will this year be divided between Ibsen and Bjornsen.

The "New York Times" publishes an appeal for subscriptions towards the restoration of the village church of Ecton, Northamptonshire, which is in serious danger of collapsing. Ecton which is situated on the high road between Northampton and Wellingborough, was the home of the father of Benjamin Franklin, and the ancestors of the great American emancipator can be traced back in the village for four centuries. A sum of £3,000 is said to be required to save the church. Years ago Ecton was together with the neighbouring village of Weston (the scene of the life of James Hervey of "The Meditations"), quite a famous place of pilgrimage. Now the appeal tells us so little interest is taken in it by English people that it would be waste of time and print to apply to them on behalf of the church.

Sir Alfred Jones, the well-known shipowner, has been telling the "Sunday Strand" his ideas on the great question of giving. Asked what his views were as to the obligations of wealth and whether he thought that a man should give 10 per cent. of his earnings he replied: I think a man should give all he can spare and I certainly think that it should be more than 10 per cent. Still I am aware of the fact that there are conditions under which men may not be able to spare even 10 per cent. at a given time. Do I believe that the majority of wealthy men follow the old Jewish custom of giving a tenth of their possessions in charity? No. I don't but I should think that few people have ever used that rule as a basis of their giving. The best charity, in Sir Alfred's opinion is to teach men to be useful to themselves.

Thrift always finds a ready advocate in Sir Alfred Jones. Every man ought to keep the times when work is slack in view and prepare to meet the rainy day: At the present time (he added) we are far too much inclined to be indulgent to ourselves. England from the highest to the lowest in the land seems lost in her pleasure, though I should be the last to decry outdoor amusement. Still they cannot help being detrimental when men become slaves to them. Sir Alfred Jones believes there is always work for a man to do if he will do it.

A Royal road to the summits of ecclesiastical distinction would seem to pass through Newington Southwark. The present Archbishop of York Dr. Maclagan was rector of Newington from 1869 to 1875 and his Grace of Canterbury resided there when Bishop of Rochester. The Bishop of Sheffield was vicar of St Paul's Newington, 1894-5 and the Bishop of Honduras was vicar of St. Stephen's Newington from 1885 to 1893. The famous Bishop Horsley—of the Church militant—was for many years rector of Newington. He was buried there.

Some interesting particulars of life on board ocean-going steamers are given in an article in the "World's Work" for November. There is the pay, for instance. The average wages of a sailor—on a liner we presume—are £4 10s. per month while the cost of his maintenance is on first-class ships 1s. 6d. per day. On many ships trading to India and the Far East the sailors are Lascars or East Indians and on some are Chinese crews. The average pay of these men is 25s. per month, the cost of their keep not more than 7d. per day; hence it is that ships can afford to carry at least double the number of sailors that they can of white men.

The author of "The Fatal Wedding"—a curious dramatic medley imported from America and now being toured by five companies in England—is a person with ideas. His ideas run in the direction of melodramatic sensation. One of his latest plays promises to be rather startling. The heroine makes no appearance in the piece till near the close of the second act, when she stands up in a stage-box (from which she has, like an ordinary spectator, been witnessing the play) and discharges a revolver at the villain. The effect will be somewhat alarming to spectators who know nothing of the author's intention, for the feeling will be that actor has been shot at by a member of the audience. This newest sort of drama does not seem to have much to commend it.

Perhaps the great tribute ever paid to the Mexican President—the rumour of the attempted assassination of whom we are glad to note true—was that which he received from Cecil Rhodes. Rhodes and some of his African friends once formed a syndicate, representing about ten million pounds of capital, with a view of exploiting Mexican resources. They sent several experts, to the country to investigate matters, and having received their reports, decided to enter into no Mexican adventures. Cecil Rhodes was asked why he held back, and what was his opinion of the prospects in Mexico. His answer was; There is no guarantee that when President Diaz dies Mexico will have any better government than that which prevails in the other Central American Republics.

Miss Ellen Terry is now busy on tour rehearsing the new play by Miss Clo Graves, "The Mistress of the Robes, which she will shortly produce at Liverpool in preparation for the opening of her next London season. The play, which is in four acts, is described as an original, fantastic, rhymed comedy, and the scene of action is laid in the imaginary kindom of Pannyria, in Eastern Europe; time, the present day. Pannyria will probably be found to be a kingdom as entertaining in its way as Mr. Anthony Hope's Ruritania or the Barataria or Utopia of Mr. W. S. Gilbert.

Those who sigh for the weather of former times may be told on the authority of The Picture of London for 1819 (Longmans "and to be had at the bars of all the principal inns and coffee-houses") that there were then about 209 days in the year without rain, and 156 on which it rained or snowed. But of the 209 rainless days there were between fifty and sixty on which the sun scarcely showed itself to Londoners. At the same time the average annual depth of rain was only nineteen inches. The coldest day recalled by the people of that period was Christmas Day, 1796, when the Fahrenheit thermometer had indicated 34deg. below freezing point; and the hottest days were some in July 1808, when the thermometer stood in the shade at from 90 to 103, and in the sun from 120 to 140deg.

Two new posts have been created in the administration of the British East Africa Protectorate which are significant of the attention now given to the development of the agricultural resources of the Protectorate. Mr. Andrew Linton (the Scotsman states) has been appointed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to be Director of Agriculture and the Agricultural Department has been further strengthened by the addition of an expert assistant to the staff. A bacteriologist, in the person of Dr. P. H. Rose, has also been added to the administration.

Some interesting particulars concerning the traffic in wild beasts are given in the November "Idler." Animal-dealers keep expert animal-catchers in all parts of the world. The Hagenbachs have established two collecting stations in charge of stationary representatives—one in Calcutta and the other at Aden. To these distributing points the travelling representatives ship their catches and when a sufficient number of animals have been gathered they are transported to Hamburg, whence they are sent to all countries of the world. One firm have twenty-two representatives abroad at this time, all of them experienced in trapping and shipping the wildest and most ferocious beasts.

In Tibet, writes the Austrian "Monatschrift fur den Orient" great excitement prevails over the report of a secret treaty concluded between the Dalai-Lama and Russia. The Chinese Ambassador to Tibet has been recalled. A new Ambassador with full powers has been pressingly requisitioned from Peking by telegraph from the Chinese Chancellory in Tibet.

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THURSDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER, 1903, AT 9 P. M.
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This favourite WHISKY will be served at the REFRESHMENT BAR on the Ground by
THE PRINCE OF WALES BAR——CATERERS.

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OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.
DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

VIZ., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

MAJOR'S "VITALINE"

And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of "VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-3. 6 bottles Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, Annas 8, 12, Rs. 1. 4 and Rs. 1-8 respectively.

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Thin blood always makes trouble. Your circulation is very poor, you have cold hands and feet. Your nerves are weak, you are despondent and discouraged. Your stomach is bad, you have indigestion and sick headache. Your muscles are weak and you can hardly drag about the house. But there is a prompt cure.

Mrs. M. Archer, of Hobart, Tasmania, sends her photograph and says:
"My blood was so thin and my circulation was so poor that my fingers were cold and blue all the time. I lost all energy and was almost lifeless. But Ayer's Sarsaparilla soon restored vitality to my whole system. It purified my blood and made it rich and healthy. I believe it is the greatest medicine in the world for the blood."

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There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

To get the best results from Ayer's Sarsaparilla your bowels must be in good condition. Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

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DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, COLIC, GOUT,
Freeman's Chlorodyne,
HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.
DON'T BE DECEIVED. None genuine without the "ELEPHANT or HATHI" Trade Mark.
EASES PAIN AS BY A CHARM.
Sold in Bottles at 12 annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
N.B.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justices James and Mellish, decided in favour of Freeman's Original Chlorodyne, and against Browne & Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs.—"Times," 24-7-73.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Earl Howe, who has succeeded Lord Colville as Lord Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra—an office which involves no such delicate and difficult duties as fall on the Lord High Chamberlain to the reigning Sovereign—has only been attached to the Court a few years, says "M. A. P.", but he comes of a family which has long basked in the sunshine of Royal favour. His father entertained the present King a dozen years ago at Copsall, his Leicestershire seat; and the second Earl had had the same honour some time previously. Penn House, the quaint old red brick house embosomed in the thick Buckinghshire woods—the usual residence of Lord Howe's mother—was the first country house visited by the Majesties at the end of the year of mourning for the late Queen, and the dinner party given in their honour at Curzon House, Mayfair, was one of the events of the Coronation season.

Copsall, Lord Howe's principal seat, is a stately Corinthian mansion, with a beautiful private chapel panelled in cedar, and a room which Handel often occupied, and where he wrote part of the "Messiah." One sees, on the pediment above the entrance, a sculptured ship battling with the waves, in allusion, doubtless, to the first Earl of the former creation (now extinct), the famous Admiral who helped Rodney to beat the French and Spanish navies a hundred and twenty years ago, and received an earldom as his reward. His daughter and heiress married the first Lord Curzon, and George IV. revived the earldom in favour of their son. The present Countess Howe, who is as great a favourite with Royalty as her husband, is one of seven remarkable sisters, aunts of the present Duke of Marlborough.

Camparisons odious as they sometimes are have the merit of establishing facts. The power of the Society dog might, on occasion, be possibly quite too keenly felt. At the Crystal Palace, one only felt his pleasant personality, his extreme grace of person, his quite up-to-date savoir faire, his self-possession under trying cross-examination, and his value in the eyes of his owner. Just the difference between the Kennel Club Show and any other is, however, that nowadays at certain shows you may always be sure of meeting the society dog and his owner, but only at the Kennel Club Show do you find the strength of the best sporting kennels in the kingdom also present.

His Majesty the King's Siberian hound "Luska" won a second prize. Queen Alexandra, who showed bassets and Borzois, again led the classes in the former breed with "Sandring Lookey," and her Russian wolfhound "Comchoc," shown for the first time, obtained the reserve prize. One of the smartest "rings" was the Skye terrier circle, where the Countess of Aberdeen was showing her long-coated, perfectly groomed dogs. Sir Claud Alexander of Ballochmyle took any number of special prizes with his handsome "prick-eared" Skyes, which are sometimes to be found at Ballochmyle and sometimes at his Sussex place, Faygate Wood. Sir Claud and Lady Alexander are also devoted to Clydesdales, a neighbouring breed of "Scots," and in the now fashionable smooth collies, Lady Alexander (as she usually does, in fact) produced the winning team. Miss Misshester Cochran and Miss Deveson Jones also showed winning collies, both rough and smooth. Miss Armigne Gordon sold some of her wonderful Chow-Chows, which may or may not be Chinese edible dog, but are in any case rough, handsome fellows. The Hon. Reginald Hamilton judged the fascinating toy Pomeranians.

The Duchess of Newcastle was the recipient of honours in fox-terriers, and had the honour of beating the Queen in Borzois, and recently of supplying the King with a fox-terrier. Report says that the new Irish terrier of the King in no way replaced the deceased favourite Jack, and His Majesty will now test the companionable qualities of another breed. The Queen's Borzoi Comchoc combines the pedigree of Ch. Velsk, one of the Duchess of Newcastle's Borzois, and that of the strain most valued in the Russian Imperial kennels. The Duchess of Newcastle is one of the most esteemed of English Kennel Club judges in both these breeds, and a very successful owner of fox-terriers, Russian wolfhounds, and the spaniels known as Clumbers—named after the Duke's seat, of course—a breed also favoured in the Royal kennels.

Reading your announcement of Lord Denman's engagement, writes a correspondent, calls the following to mind. Late in 1901 his lordship was appointed to the command of the 35th Company (Middlesex) I. Y. stationed at Harrismith, Orange River Colony. My impression of him is of a short, dapper little man, always smart, with his clothes almost pasted upon him and with a certain indescribable horsey look about him. He was one of the few officers who really seemed to care whether his men were as comfortable as circumstances would permit, or the reverse. I remember in particular one arduous march through pelting rain, and roads deep in mud, we were soaked to the skin, tired out, and on scanty rations.

We had pitched the tents, and those who were not on duty were lying about in steaming things, when an orderly came round and announced that the captain had sent a bottle of whisky to each tent of men. I fancy that for some time we hardly grasped the fact. That any officer as short of luxuries as we knew the officers of our column to be should, at one fell swoop, deprive himself of six bottles of whisky to give to his men was almost beyond belief. But I have no hesitation in saying that no six bottles were ever laid out to better interest than those were. I was riding immediately behind him when he wanted early in 1901. We had been ordered up to reinforce a company on the right flank of the column and were advancing at the trot, when he gave a start, and turning to his sub said: Lieutenant——, take charge of the squadron, then wheeled his horse and rode very slowly to the rear.

The late Rev. J. W. Adams, V. C., was an Irishman by birth, and the only clergyman of the Establishment who bore the little bronze cross. Nor was this his only decoration; he had the Afghan medal with four clasps, the bronze star for the Kandahar March, and the Indian Frontier Medal with clasps for Burmah.

Mr. Adams, who was always a great favourite with the Royal Family, and one of the first Chaplains-in-Ordinary appointed by King Edward, won the V. C. thus. He was Chaplain to the 9th Lancers, and accompanied them towards Cabul. During an engagement, as he was helping a wounded Lancer, his horse bolted, and he was forced to walk back, exposed to a raking fire. As he trudged on he heard a great commotion from the river, and at the bottom of a cutting saw two Lancers unhorsed in deep water. The struggling of the horses was slowly battering the men to death, Mr. Adams, hearing the noise of the Afghans approaching close behind him, knew that in a few moments the men would be inevitably slaughtered. So he plunged waist deep into the water, and with infinite difficulty succeeded in cutting the men apart from the plunging brutes. And finally, as if by a miracle, he managed to bring his three comrades safely to camp.

I described the other day in "M. A. P." the Stratford home of Marie Corelli, writes a correspondent, a house in one of the principal streets, not far from the Falcon, and in a line with the shops of the thriving tradesmen who welcome daily incessant relays of guests from all parts of the world. But the novelists is by no means a stay-at-home. When I was in Stratford she had just left for the seclusion of a nook in Wales. To-day, as I write, she is in Gloucester, and a visitor to the cathedral, the shrine of the luckless Edward II. Go down one of the busy streets wending from the Cross, and there, still intact, is the New Inn, which was the baiting place of pilgrims for centuries—pilgrims from many an English shire, and of crowds from the mountain land beyond the Severn, where Edward, in escaping from Caerphilly Castle, lived for a while at a Welsh farm disguised as a labourer, doing as little work as Alfred, but often perched in a tree looking round for his pursuers. Perhaps Miss Corelli is after 'local colour.'

The Lady Mayoress-elect, Miss Ritchie, is one of a large band of sisters. Sir James Ritchie being a widower, the position of Lady Mayoress belongs, of course, to his eldest daughter. But, out of seven girls, six will be in residence at the Mansion House, so Miss Ritchie's duties will be lighter than those of the outgoing Lady Mayoress for instance, whose grown-up daughter is already married and whose other girl is still in the schoolroom. Miss Ritchie is shy and reserved with strangers but surrounded by her sisters, her two married brothers, and the pair of nephews aged five and a year and a half, whom they all adore, she is the gayest of the gay. The Misses Ritchie represent a typical British family devoted to their home and to each other some distinguished in music, others in art. The married sister was a prize winner at Ranelagh.

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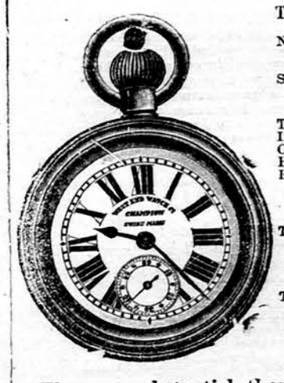
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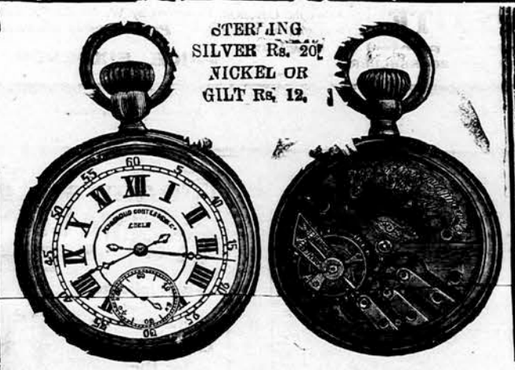

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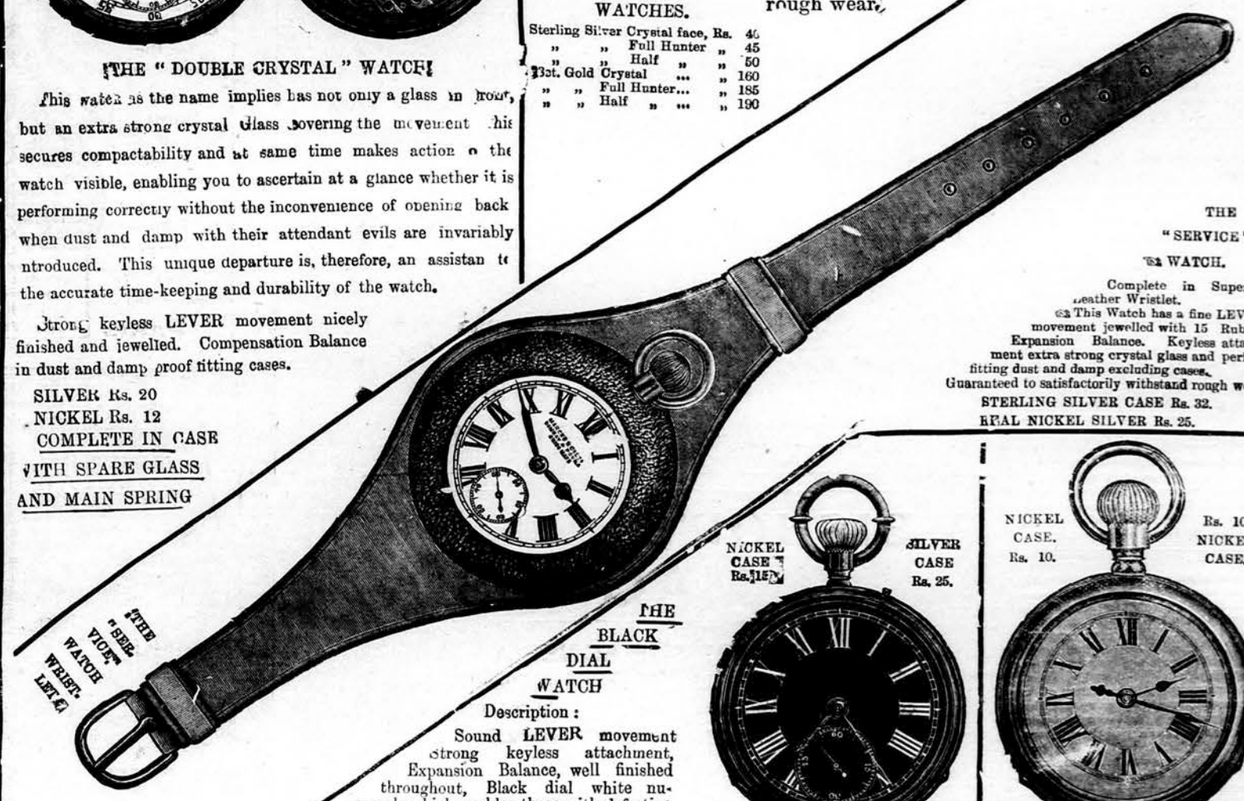

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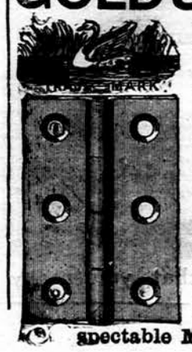

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